The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,123.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance......Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year „	„ 24	„ 28	„ 38
Three months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2¼ As.

or line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2¼ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,659 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 19th December, at 4 P.M.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave Colombo	28
„ Rutnagherry	20	„ Galle	29
„ Vingoorla	20		Jan. 1872
„ Carwar	21	„ Negapatam	1
„ Mangalore	22	„ Madras	3
„ Cannanore	23	„ Coconada	5
„ Tellicherry	23	„ Vizagapatam	6
„ Calicut	24	„ Bimlipatam	6
„ Beypore	24	„ Gopaulpore	7
„ Cochin	25	„ False Point	8
„ Alleppey	26	Arrive CALCUTTA	9
„ Tuticorin	27		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 11th December 1871, at noon.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	11	Leave BUSSORAH	29
„ Kurrachee	15	„ Fao	29
„ Guadur	16	„ Bushire	30
			Jan.
„ Muscat	18	„ Linga	2
„ Bunder Abbas	20	„ Bunder Abbas	3
„ Linga	22	„ Muscat	5
„ Bushire	24	„ Guadur	7
„ Fao	26	„ Kurrachee	10
Arrive BUSSORAH	27	Arrive BOMBAY	13

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th December, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known first-class fast sailing Steamer MOUNT-STUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander Francis J. Raffin, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted Ports, from Apollo Bunder, on FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and will leave Carwar on MONDAY evening for Bombay:—

Hurnee	Malwan
Unjunwell	Vingorla
Rutnagherry	Goa (Panjim)
Jeytapore	Carwar

For Freight or Passage apply to JEEWAJEE VITTAL, 73, Bazaar Gate Street; or 45, Kalbadevi Road; or T. G. Fernandes, Coach-builder, Byculla opposite Jewish Synagogue.

Bombay, 23rd November 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, Via SUEZ CANAL.

The Russian Steam Navigation Trading and Odessa Railway Company have established a regular service between Odessa and Bombay.

IN accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400-Horse Power, 2,210 Tons, Captain Grekke, is expected here about the 10th of January next, and will have quick despatch.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February last, a direct Goods service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburgh, at reduced rates. For Freight, &c., apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th November 1871.

£45 TO ENGLAND.

THE magnificent first-class full power Iron Steam Ship EUROPEAN, 2,600 Tons Register, 450 Horse Power (lately of Allan's Liverpool and Canadian Line), G. F. Abram, Commander, will leave Bombay for Liverpool direct (via Suez Canal) on the 10th JANUARY 1872.

This fine Steamer has spacious Saloon and Cabins fitted up with every comfort and convenience.

A liberal Table will be kept.

First Class, to Liverpool £45,

Children under 10 years—half fare; Infants—free, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate rates.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—
ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st January 1872.
PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st February 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

[illegible] VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON [illegible] OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

[illegible] to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure [illegible] the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of [illegible], BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

[illegible] valuable in cases of, and is the best known preventative [illegible] and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended [illegible] the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

[illegible] BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

[illegible]PPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

[illegible]TING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and [illegible], Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, [illegible] Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at [illegible] prices.

[illegible] may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette"

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 9th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DELHI (2,178 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. J. Wilkinson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	„ „ 650	„ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. EMEU (1,538 tons and 300 H.P.), will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 7th December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 5th December.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 25, Apollo Street.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.

AUCTION SALE of a Stock of Machinery used for preparing Patent Ice by the Ice Factory of Girgaum, and the most valuable Freehold Properties, known by the name of Patent Ice Factory, situated at Girgaum Back Road.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. are favoured with instructions from the Liquidators of the Central Bank of Western India to submit to sale by Public Auction, at the above place, on a day which will be hereafter notified, the whole of that varied and most useful stock of Machinery, and also the most valuable Freehold Properties.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th December, 1871.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION SHOULD USE

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

Sold everywhere.
Bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s.

J. AND E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.
Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinsons' Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

ENGLISH GOODS. (Via Suez Canal) AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON and Co.,
SILK, WOOLLEN, and MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN
(Wholesale and Retail),
INDIA, COLONIAL and FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,
50 to 52, St. Paul's Churchyard,
(Corner of Cheapside), LONDON,
Established 1843,

Invite the attention of OFFICERS of both Services, and FAMILIES residing in India and China, to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent Post Free, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk, and Cotton Goods of every description.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements

Household Furniture	Cutlery	Beers
Musical Instruments	Carriages	Preserved Provisions
Ironmongery	Sadlery and Harness	Stationery
Fire-arms	Boots and Shoes	Books
Agricultural Implements	Wines	Toys, &c., &c.
	Ales	

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Britannia" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce Disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent Price List can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay.

D. NICHOLSON and Co.,
50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and Balance against Bills of Lading.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S (CHEMISTS TO THE COURT, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.) FRENCH MEDICINES.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE RADISH.

Patronized for more than Twenty Years by the Paris Physicians. Cures lymphatism, rachitism, scrofula, congestion of the glands of the neck, paleness and flabbiness of the flesh, loss of appetite, weakness of constitution, the various eruptions on the face, boils, pimples, and itchings.—It is the best remedy against the first stage of consumption, and it is the most powerful depurative known.

DR. LERAS'
SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE of IRON.

Clear as spring water and tasteless; has the advantage over all ferruginous preparations of containing Iron and Phosphorus, which are the elements of blood. It cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestions, dismenorrhea, anæmia, general debility and poorness of the blood, and agrees especially with the most delicate stomachs.

LUNG DISEASES.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME.

It is the best and the most rational of all remedies against consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health. It gives the same results in cases of coughs, catarrhs, hooping-coughs, and influenza. In comparing this Syrup with the other sold under the same name, it will be easy to recognise the superiority of this preparation.

Therefore, to avoid any substitution, please to require on the bottle the signature: *Grimault and Co.*

NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE AND NEURALGIA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
GUARANA.

A single powder of this natural vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhoea.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
MATICO,
CAPSULES AND LIQUID.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. They insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe, recent, and chronic cases of private disease. They are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and to copaiba and cubeb. Require the signature: *Grimault & Co.*

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
DIGESTIVE POWDERS, PILLS, AND ELIXIR OF
PEPSINE,

Of certain effect against nausea, pituite, heart-burn, gastritis gastralgia, children's diarrhoea, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, vomiting during pregnancy, jaundice, etc.

ASTHMA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA.

Recent experiments in France, England, and Germany, have proved that these cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections, especially when Belladona, Stramonium, and Opium have failed to give relief.

Agents:

NOSKY & Co	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co.	Bombay, Poona.
BARRIE & Co.	Madras.

AND AT ALL THE RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast-sailing ship SALADIN, A 1, 13 years at Lloyds, Captain James Ranken.

This favourite vessel is a regular trader, and will have prompt despatch.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BLAY and MACKINTOSH.

Elphinstone Circle.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. T. WILSON, SONS, and Co.'s fine new Steamer HANTHO, 1,800 tons register, 250 H. P., will SAIL for LIVERPOOL about the end of December. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers. A plan of the Saloon can be seen on application.

THE RATES FOR PASSAGE ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

1st Class to Liverpool	£50	Exclusive of Wines.
Do. Suez	£30	
2nd Class to Liverpool	£30	

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 6th December 1871. Agents s.s. Hantho.

P.S.—Application for Passage may also be made to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.

A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH PERFORMANCE.

DAVE CARSON SAHIB KA SECOND FAREWELL PUCKA TUMASHA.

THURSDAY, 7th DECEMBER, 1871.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

Introductory Prelude	Violin and Piano	Madame Carson and A. Semeladis, Jun.
Song	There's a Letter in the Candle	Mr. S. Herberte.
Romanza	La Reine de la Valse.	Madame Carson.

COMIC STORY,
INTRODUCING THE POPULAR SONG,
GOOD BYE, JOHN.
DAVE CARSON.

Violin Fantasia	Luci	Mons. Semeladis.
American Ballad	Kiss me: Good Night, Mother...	Madame Carson.
Cavatina	Robert le Diable.	Madame Carson.

PART FIRST WILL CONCLUDE WITH THE DESCRIPTIVE AND ORIGINAL SONG, ENTITLED,

THE DAK GHARRIE,
BY
DAVE CARSON.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

Ballad	Driven from Home.	Mr. S. Herberte.
Couplets de la Coupe	Galatea	Madame Carson.

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.
DAVE CARSON.

Solo Violin	Les Echos, De Beriot.	Mons. Semeladis.
Recitative and Air	Orinthia	Mr. S. Herberte.

THE EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT WILL CONCLUDE WITH

DAVE CARSON'S ORIGINAL COMIC SKETCH,
ENTITLED,
A TRIP THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL,
INTRODUCING VOCAL CHARACTERISTICS OF
GERMANY, IRELAND, AND BENGAL,
AND TERMINATING WITH THE NEGRO SONG AND DANCE,
'COME DOWN WITH THE GREENBACKS.'

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4 0 0	Gallery	Rs. 2 0 0
Stalls	„ 3 0 0	Pit	„ 1 0 0

Children—Half Price.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to commence at 9 P.M.

Reserved Seat Tickets may be obtained of SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

THE GREGORYS'

LAST NIGHTS IN BOMBAY.
THIS EVENING,

A most attractive programme, embracing all the principal performances of this popular troupe, and new comic pantomime.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 8th DECEMBER,
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO THE SISTERS
GERTRUDE AND BESSIE GREGORY,

Tendered by a large number of friends and admirers in recognition of the enjoyment derived from the efforts to please of these favourite artistes.

Tickets may be had at SOUNDY'S.

Positively the last Day Performance on
SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, Dec. 9,
AT 3 O'CLOCK.

For the convenience of suburban families, schools, and children.
Plan of Reserved Seats at SOUNDY & Co., Fort.
Admission—Rs. 3, 2, and 1; Children, half-price.
Evening Performances, Doors open at 8-15; commence at 9.
Carriages for 11 o'clock.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of AWNINGS, SAILS, ROPE (Coir and Europe), BOOMS, BOATS, MASTS, YARDS, OLD BRASS, COPPER, IRON and LEAD, COAL DUST, CASES, CASKS, TINS, &c., &c.

Also H. M.'s steam Tug JORAWAR, on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, of 101 46/100 Register Tonnage, 100 horse-power, 128 feet long, 19 feet beam, and 10 feet deep, built in England in 1864, as she stands on the day of sale. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned

W. L. SEARLE,
Lieutenant late I.N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 5th December 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857, and of the ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an Order made by the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, on the Twenty-third day of December last, a CALL of FIFTY RUPEES per Share HAS BEEN MADE on the CONTRIBUTORIES of the abovenamed Corporation, appearing on the second part of the list, PAYABLE on or before the 15th day of DECEMBER, instant. All Contributories on the said second part are therefore requested to pay the amount of Call due from them; further proceedings will otherwise after the 15th instant be taken against them.—Dated this 6th day of December 1871.

MANISTY & FLETCHER,
Solicitors for Official Liquidators.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE OF LONDON.

WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF THE SHAREHOLDERS.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

Head Office.
Lombard Street and Charing Cross, London.
Trustees and Directors.

Decimus Burton, Esq.	Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq., M. P.
Travers Buxton, Esq.	William James Lancaster, Esq.
The Hon'ble James Byng.	John Dorien Magens, Esq.
Octavius Edward Coope, Esq.	John Timothy Oxley, Esq.
William Cotton, Esq.	Benjamin Shaw, Esq.
George Arthur Fuller, Esq.	William James Thompson, Esq
Charles Emanuel Goodhart, Esq.	Henry Heyman Toulmin, Esq.
James Alexander Gordon, Esq.	Mathew Whiting, Esq.
Edward Hawkins, (Junior), Esq.	

Policies of Insurance granted on Merchandize, Warehouses, and Shops, Dwelling Houses, and their contents and other insurable property at Current Rates.

The Undersigned are now prepared to accept risks for Short Periods at a considerable reduction on former rates, particulars of which can be had on application.

BRICE, BROWN, & Co., Agents.

TO LET, on Parell Hill, after the 15th instant, the HOUSE at present in the occupation of Mr. Soden.—Apply to

NARAYAN VASUDEVJEE.

36, Kalbadavie Road.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

FURNITURE, CARPETS and BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,
UPHOLSTERERS and CABINET MAKERS,
73, 75 and 81, Brompton Road, London.
Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

NOTICES.

MR. L. SINGER is authorised to SIGN our Firm PER PROCURATION from THIS DATE.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

Bombay, 5th December 1871.

NOTICE.—We beg to intimate that Mr. O. NOLKE will henceforth SIGN our FIRM.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

4th December 1871.

NOTICE.—BOMBAY SAW MILLS.—We are prepared to execute ORDERS for First-class MOULMEIN TEAK SCANTLINGS of ordinary sizes, at Rs. 2-8 per Cubic Foot.

W. NICOL & Co.

20th November 1871.

NOTICE.—Mr. ROBERT LEES is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per Procuration from THIS DATE.

WHITTLE, ANDERSON, & Co.

Dhollera, 1st December 1871.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritimes Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Glasgow—50, WEST GEORGE STREET.
London—2, KING WILLIAM STREET.
FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND ANNUITIES.
Life Premiums for the East Indies at Special Rates.
Agents in Bombay,
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.

Bombay, 1st December 1871.

TENDERS for BUILDING the NEW SAILOR'S HOME

will be received by the Undersigned up to 3rd January 1872.

Further information will be afforded, and the Drawings and Specifications may be inspected at the Office of the Undersigned during Office hours, up to the 24th instant.

Printed copies of the Specification, Schedule of Prices, and Tender Form may be obtained on payment of Three Rupees.

J. HART, C.E.,
Acting Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

New Secretariat Building, Bombay, 4th December 1871.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

The Committee invites TENDERS for the Supply of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES for ONE YEAR, commencing 1st January 1872, as per Schedules:—

Beef, Mutton, Milk, Bread, Flour, Rolong, Rice, Plums, Tea, Sugar, Oil, Firewood, Charcoal, Vegetables of sorts, Country Shoes, and many other articles in use, concerning which full information as to probable quantities, present rates, &c., &c., will be furnished upon application.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules can be obtained by intending Contractors upon application at the Secretary's Office, Byculla Schools.

The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest, nor to assign any reason for the rejection of any, Tender.

Tenders will be received up to the 22nd December 1871.

Byculla Schools, 1st December 1871.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.

I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of December 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to proceed with the consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1872.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 4th December 1871.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.

I hereby give NOTICE, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY OF BOMBAY will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of December 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the expediency of appointing a Committee of the Justices to act in concert with the Commissioner for the purpose of obtaining from one or more Banks in this City, a Cash Credit of not less than Fifteen Lakhs of Rupees, to be applied to the immediate liquidation of the claims on the Municipality, [illegible] rates and taxes in conformity with section [illegible] of Act II. of 1865.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 4th December 1871.

AFTER the disposal of the above business, T. C. HOPE, Esquire, will bring forward the following BUSINESS:—

Application from Mr. Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, for fifteen months' leave of absence, and arrangements as to allowance to Mr. Edginton, and acting appointment of a Deputy Commissioner.

To consider Mr. C. Durham's claims to pension in respect of his services to the Municipality.

To consider application for Mr. J. W. Seager and other persons for gratuities and pensions.

SANCTION TO CERTAIN BYE-LAWS.

The Municipal Commissioner to ask the sanction of the Bench, under Section 217 of Act II. of 1865, to the taking of a General Census of Bombay on the night of the 21st February 1872, the enumeration being made on the general principles stated by Dr. Hewlett at the Meeting of the Bench held on the 23rd ultimo, subject to such modifications in details as may hereafter be found necessary.

And also,

Letter from Acting Chief Secretary, General Department, dated 28th November last, forwarding Government Resolution on the subject of the Census of the City of Bombay.

Letters from T. Ormiston, Esq., and Dr. I. B Lyon, declining to serve on the Committee appointed by the Bench to report on the best mode of purifying Venar Water when it becomes foul; and a letter from Kahandas Muncharam, Esq., on the same subject, agreeing to serve on the Committee.

Letter from T. Ormiston, Esq., dated 28th November 1871, stating that it vests with the Clerk of the Peace to apply to Government for his services on the project of the Toolsee Water Supply.

Letter from Under-Secretary to Government, No. 2178, P. W. Department, dated 2nd December 1871, informing the Bench that Government has no objection to Mr. Ormiston's giving advice in regard to the project of the Toolsee Water Supply in his capacity as a Justice of the Peace.

Letters from Dr. T. G. Hewlett and T. C. Hope, Esq., on the subject of the former having handed over charge of the Office of Municipal Commissioner to the latter, and of the latter having received charge of the same from the former.

Letter from T. C. Hope, Esq., No. 5694, dated 5th December, forwarding copy of a letter from the Accountant General on the subject of the acting allowance of Dr. T. G. Hewlett.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 6th December 1871.

JONES' PATENT COTTON GIN.—This COTTON GIN, having been perfected in England, cleans Cotton of every description more efficiently and rapidly than any of the Gins now in use.

A 30-Inch Gin has been put up in our Iron Works at Byculla, where it can be seen at work on reference to Mr. ROBSON, the Manager.

Particulars as to Price, &c., may be obtained on application at our Metal Mart, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Western India.

JONES' PATENT COTTON GIN.

We have been instructed by Mr. Ed. Jones, Patentee of JONES' COTTON GIN, to institute legal proceedings against any person or persons infringing his patent.

W. NICOL & Co.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example:—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

EXOTIC SEED.—The Undersigned has the honour to request, that any Government Officials, or Private Gentlemen, who desire to be SUPPLIED with EXOTIC SEED for next SEASON'S SOWING, will have the goodness to send INDENTS to this Office, in the following Form, and not later than the 20th proximo, after which no Indents can be arranged for.

A. Thos. MOORE, Major,
Acting Cotton Commissioner.

Cotton Commissioner's Office, Bombay 28th November 1871.

Variety.	Quantity required. Cwt.	Quantity required. Qr.	Quantity required. lbs.	To what place to be forwarded, on arrival.	Remarks.

Date ——
Station ——
——Signature

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OIL and COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COCOANUT OIL, CASTOR OIL, and COTTON WASTE, required by the Company for TWELVE MONTHS, commencing from the 1st day of February next, to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be ordered, the annual consumption, averaging about 420 tons of Cocoanut Oil, 46 tons of Castor Oil, and 160 tons of Cotton Waste. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed, "Tender for Oil or Cotton Waste," as the case may be, and which must specify the rate per cwt., delivered at the stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on SATURDAY, the 13th January 1872.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,500 in Cash, or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same find security equal to 10 per cent. of the estimated aggregate amount of such Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Wm. WARDEN MORICE.

Stores Office Byculla, 24th November 1871.

NOTICES.

THIRTEEN YEARS' ESTABLISHMENT.

P. BYRAMJEE,
HOUSE AGENT,
22, RAMPART ROW,
ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE.

Please see LIST of BUNGALOWS, OFFICES, and RESIDENCES, in Monday's, and Thursday's *BOMBAY GAZETTE and TIMES of INDIA.*

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

RUSSELL and CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND and CO.,

SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay

ROWLAND & CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED, a NEW STOCK of Hunting, Racing, Postilion, and Boys' Saddles; Side Saddles with and without leaping heads; Girls' Saddles with guards; Boys' and Girls' Pilches; Spanish Chairs for Children; Weymouth, Pelham, Snaffle, Racing, and Poney Bridles; Flat and Round Ladies' Bridles; Flat, Round, Standing, and Cavesons Martingales; Web and Cape Girths; Girth and Saddle Numdahs; Stirrup Leathers and Irons; Military Bridles and Breastplates; Regimental Holsters with Flounces; Crimean Wallets; Officers' Sword Belts with Sabertaches; Breaking Cavesons with Reins; Plated and Brass Mounted Carriage and Buggy Harness; Flat and Round Carriage and Buggy Reins; Patent and Brown Collars; Saving or False Collars; Robinson's Head Collars; Speedy Cut Boots; Kersey and Prince's Check Horse Clothing; Dark and Fawn Striped Quarter Rugs; Riding and Driving Bits and Snaffles; Ladies' and Gent's Hunting, Riding, and Driving Whips; Whip Sockets and Rein Holders; Fancy Whalebone Rosettes of sizes; Cigar Cases; Fancy Walking and Riding Canes; Carriage Mats, assorted colours; Morocco Courier Bags; Ladies' Japanned Trunks with Trays; solid and plain Leather Portmanteaus; Double Expanding Leather Coat Cases; Enamelled and Leather Leggings; Sponges, Brushes, Combs, Scissors, and Horse-scrapers; Harris's Jet, Composition, and Polishing Paste; and an assortment of other articles very numerous to mention, for which inspection is invited.—Charges Moderate.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS, 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER and OPTICIAN,
By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA.
In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

Sole Agent in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. Menist, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless	Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions	20 to 150
Gold do. do. do.	60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from	5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from	10 to 300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Branch—SIMLA.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,

No. 11, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

HAS the honour to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and the Public in general of Bombay, that he has received a nice and beautiful stock of WATCHES and JEWELLERY direct from London and Geneva, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, repeating and 15 days' Watches; also to match, Gold and Silver Chains of the well known manufacturers of London, consisting of 9, 12, 15 and 18 carats Guards and Alberts of the latest choice and fashion. Silver-gilt and Tortoise-shell, Canary Birds, Singing Boxes, playing and singing one and two at a time. Clocks for Offices and Dining-rooms, Schools and Cook-rooms, ordered out from Messrs. HOLLOWAY & Co. of London and CARTWRIGHT & Co. of the same place.

Electric Clocks, going three at a time, put to any distance from each other.

Marble Clocks, going one year, fifteen days, one month, and eight days, with a circular pendulum above the works, just the pieces for a hall, all of them striking hours and half hours, also One Year Marble Time-pieces.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Organs, and any other mechanical pieces, carefully undertaken, and finished within the shortest delay possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Belting of sizes.
Floor Cloth.	Clear Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.	Paper for Mill use.
Bundling Twine.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ROBERT BROWN, PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,

22, MARINE STREET, FORT,

BEGS to call the attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and others to his well selected STOCK of SANITORY and other FITTINGS. Parties requiring the supplying or fixing of the same, will find it advantageous to have them direct from the Tradesman, whose confidence is based on his own practical knowledge attained by many years' experience. The undermentioned are a few of the articles, whose prices or estimates can be given:—

SANITORY WORK.

English Pan Valve Water Closets.
Shank's Pan valve Water Closets.
Jenning's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Hooper's Pan Valve Water Closets, for native use.

Cradle or flat back Urinals, with Jenning's self-acting tradle arrangements.

Lavatories with all fittings complete, of very superior Patterns, Baths, Pumps, &c.

ZINC WORK.

Ornamental O. G. Gutters, made from any sketch they may be sent, Roof Caps, Ridging, Cresting, &c.

CAST IRON WORK.

Cast Iron Piping for Rain Water or underground purposes.

BRASS WORK.

Brass Valves and Cocks of all descriptions, and all material required for Sanitory or Irrigation purposes.

Illustrated Books or Loose Sheets can be sent for selection of Patterns on application, and to be returned after inspection.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,
CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CARVERS, GILDERS, AND DECORATORS,

By Appointment to the Right Hon'ble Richard Southwell Bourke, EARL OF MAYO, K.P., G.C.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.,

Contractors to Her Majesty's Indian Government; the East India and E. B. Railways; H. M.'s Indian Ordnance, Public Works, Commissariat, and Marine Departments; the Peninsular and Oriental, and other Public Companies;

IMPORTERS, APPRAISERS, HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS, GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
Ecclesiastical Furniture Suppliers.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR SEDLEY'S PATENT BRIDGES.

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, Bentinck Street,
Calcutta.
52, Old Broad Street, London.
97, Rue de Richelieu, Passage Princes
(Ancien Passage Mires), Paris.

THE business of C. LAZARUS & Co. having of late years experienced an extraordinary development, orders for their manufactures, instead of their being confined to Bengal and the Upper Provinces, being received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, C. Lazarus & Co. have determined upon taking steps for enabling the Bombay Public to share the undoubted advantages which their Firm is enabled to offer. C. L. & Co. have been induced to do this from having recently received several large orders for Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c., from Bombay and its neighbourhood, and have every reason to believe that their immense stock and large manufacturing resources have forcibly brought into view the advantages of dealing with their Firm, since in the instances just mentioned the most unqualified satisfaction was rendered.

C. L. & Co. would state that the Senior Member of their Firm, Mr. C. Lazarus, has just paid a visit to Bombay, in view to superintending a large order for furnishing, and that that Gentleman inclines to the opinion that while the present class of Furniture to be seen in the superior households of Bombay, and which is principally imported from Europe, may be found serviceable, there are yet many reasons to be urged against the latter as compared with a first-class article manufactured in the country with all the advantages that accrue from European skill and supervision. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essential for India.

C. LAZARUS & Co., while thanking their numerous Constituents for the solid support extended to their Firm since 1820, attribute their success to the following maxims, which continue to guide their business transactions, viz.:—

Good Work with unadulterated Materials.
Skilful and trustworthy Workmen.
Uniform Scale of Charges.
Strict and competent Supervision.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

There are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention:—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherche in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail; yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and as C. L. & Co. humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a moderate [illegible] over and above actual cost of production.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS,

Throughout India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

THE ALEXANDRA BILLIARD TABLE.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to state that, with a view to procure for India one of the latest Home Novelties, they have made up, on their own premises, a number of the new "Alexandra" Billiard Tables, so commonly patronised in Fashionable Circles at this time in England.

It is now shown that ladies may, with perfect propriety, take part in a game where their naturally quick perception and power of skilful manipulation contributes, not only to the pleasure of this noble game, but enables them to compete for its honours with the more practised hands of the ruder sex.

The "Alexandra" Table, or which has now received the distinguishing epithet of the "Ladies' Table," and most in favour with the fair sex, is in every respect adapted to develope the fullest resources of the Game. The size of the Tables is six feet by three, the height being so regulated, and the Cues and other requisites so specially arranged, as to admit of easy and graceful manipulation by a lady. Whilst the exclusiveness that has hitherto attended the play of Billiards on the full-sized Table is obviated, the interest and excitement of the game are in no way diminished by the introduction of the new Board, as the latter is susceptible of all the fertile resources of art to which the skilful player resorts. From these considerations the "Alexandra Table" has secured, since its introduction into this country, a large measure of favour with the Ladies of India, and has already become as permanent a favourite within their domestic circles as in the first families of the British Aristocracy.

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of Billiard, Battue, and Bagatelle may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks, and

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

Billiard Cushions Renovated.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS

THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,
WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which it insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener.

Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each.
Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Billiard Table Manufacturers, Calcutta,
Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

THE CUE CEMENT (Registered).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Billiard Ware of every description; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

Price per Bottle—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
CALCUTTA,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BOUNEVIALLE and SIBILLE WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

BOMBAY, No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
BORDEAUX, No. 29, ALLEES DE TOURNY.

Just Landed ex s.s. ORLANDO, BRITISH MONARCH and ROODEE.

		Qts.	Pts.
GUINNESS'S STOUT by Moline & Co. per doz.	Rs.	5 12	3 12
AITKINS' BEER	„	5 0	...
OLD TOM—(Swaine and Boord's)	„	15 0	...
HOLLAND GIN—15 large Flasks	„	23 0	...
„ 12 small „	„	...	14 0
CHAMPAGNE—Extra quality, Dry by E. J. Brand & Co., Rheims	„	38 0	22 0
VERMOUTH—(Noilly Prat & Co.)	„	...	7 0

B. & S. have also just received a consignment of AUSTRALIAN WINES, ex STAR OF INDIA, from Melbourne:—

		Qts.	
CHAPELAS	per doz. Rs.	14 0	...
BURGUNDY	„	15 0	...
RIESLING	„	13 0	...
MEDOC	„	12 0	...

Orders from Up-country for Goods of all descriptions will be promptly and carefully attended to.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

We have received, ex ROODEE, a further consignment of this brand.

Cases containing 1 doz. Quarts	Rs. 40 each.	
Ditto 2 „ Pints	„ 48 „	

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 28th October 1871.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

CUNLIFFE, DOBSON, & Co.'s		
Brandy,	Rs. 25	per doz.
Sherry	„ 25	„
GORDON'S		
Brown Sherry	„ 24	„
LARRONDE FRERE'S		
St. Julien	„ 12	„
Margaux	„ 15	„
Chateau Lafite	„ 20	„
Superior Old Cognac	„ 25	„
W. McEWAN'S		
Beer, Quarts	„ 4-8	„
Ditto Pints	„ 2-8	„

REMINGTON & Co.

THE Undersigned have for SALE, at their Godowns, the following:—

EXSHAW'S BRANDY, No. 1	Rs. 33	per doz.
„ MARGAUX CLARET	„ 14	„
CURCIER and AUDIT'S BRANDY	„ 20	„
PARTICIPATION CHARENTAISE—		
BRANDY, Blue Label	„ 19	„
„ Yellow „	„ 23	„
„ Pink „	„ 26	„
„ White „	„ 29	„
Salt's Beer, in quarts	„ 5	„

Messrs. E. W. Reilly & Co.'s GUNS and RIFLES, breech-loading, and REVOLVERS.

Lawrence's No. 3 Grain GUNPOWDER, in cases of 25 Tins of 1 lb. each.

Also the following CARRIAGES—
A Landau, by H. Black & Son, London.
A Canoe Barouche, on C Springs, by Messrs. Ness Brothers.
A do. by R. Ness, Senr., suitable for one or two Horses.
A few Sets Silver-mounted Single HARNESS.

FORBES & Co.

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. S. M. DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that the HOTEL is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and situated on the best site on the Hill.

Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken of the Visitors.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Limited), CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that they will RE-OPEN the Hotel on the 5th of OCTOBER.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS as before—Rs. 6 per Day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL, BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR DECEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
  Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
  Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
  East Indian Railway
  Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
  Scinde Railway.
  Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
  Eastern Bengal Railway.
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  Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
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  Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
  Messageries Maritimes.
  Austrian Lloyds.
  Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
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  China Steamers.
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Routes by Steamers.
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North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents:—
Bombay and Poona:—Gleeson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Treacher & Co., and D. S. Kemp & Co.
Calcutta:—Wyman & Co.
Allahabad:—Kellner & Co.
Alexandria:—D. Robertson & Co.
London:—G. Street, 3 Cornhill

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MANY buyers for Mofussil Press shares at Rs. 555 for cash and Rs. 560 for delivery; other shares flat. Government Paper weak.

CALCUTTA.—2ND DECEMBER.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents., at Rs. 98-12 to 98-14, or 1-4 to 1-2 discount.

4½ per cents. of 1872 at Rs. 102.

In shares :—

Eas. Indian Railway Stock, at Rs. 252 per £20.

Howrah Docking Co.'s shares, at Rs. 150, exclusive of the dividend.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE,

From Monday, 27th Nov., to Saturday, 2nd Dec. 1871.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	2,302	8	0
House Rate	3,574	12	1
Police Rate	1,544	13	1
Lighting Rate	1,544	13	1
Water Rate	9,973	0	1
Halalcore Cess	1,446	14	4
Market Fees	2,342	14	6
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c.	73	0	0
Miscellaneous Fees	384	4	11
Fines and Penalties	159	8	0
Town Duties	12,888	0	4
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	2,100	0	0
Total Rs.	38,334	8	5

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—6TH DECEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 6th December, 11-17 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 3 minutes.

Via Turkey, 5th December, 12-24 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 27 hours 26 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 6th December, 12-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 18 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 6th December, 11-26 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 44 minutes.

Via Turkey, 5th December, 3-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 23 hours 54 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 5th December, 6-12 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 50 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, without date and time.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 5th to 9 P.M. of the 6th December is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.		Min.	
From Calcutta	3	42	0	17
" Kurrachee	0	25	0	7
" Madras	0	33	0	6

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 6th Dec., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 6th Dec., 12-55 P.M.; via Turkey, 5th Dec., 12-24 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 6th Dec., 12-22 P.M.; via Turkey, 5th Dec., 3-45 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Indus (s)	Greaves	Calcutta, Nov. 21.
	Fusi Yama (s)	Collaghan	Jeddah, Nov. 12.
	Widal	Rondeau	Cardiff, July 27.
	Leaping Water	Kerr	Moulmein, Oct. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	New Era	Babson	Calcutta.
	Tirrell	Morgan	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Emeu, Angove, to China, &c.

Ship W. G. Russell, Owen, to Chittagong.

The steamer India, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, began to load yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Singapore (s)	Mitchell	London, Oct. 11.
	Poonah	Ricksby	Liverpool, Aug. 3.
	Arundel Castle	Steel	London, Aug. 20.
	Marpesia	Hounsell	Melbourne, Oct. 4.
3	Madras (s)	Starratt	Moulmein, Nov. 26.
	Atalanta	Ballingall	——, Aug. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.		
2	St. Leonards		
3	Ellen Stuart		

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Khedive (s)	Steward	Gal'e.
3	Meinam (F S)		Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.		Destination.
2	Excelsior (s)		London.
	Himalaya (s)		Rangoon.
3	Khedive (s)		Calcutta.
	Meinam (F S)		S. Ports.

DAILY IMPORTS.—5TH DECEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Alabama, s, 60 cases portwine, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Inverness, 105 bales grey shirtings, Leggatt & Co.; 22 casks empty sodawater bottles, Eduljee Pallonjee; 169 cases beer, Dinshaw Sorabjee.

Saladin, 10 kegs iron rivets and 5 casks safety fuse, Abdcol Cader Hybutbhoy; 2 cases glassware, Charles Carter.

FROM GENOA.

Egitto, s, 9 cases wine and 1 cask brandy, G. W. Wheatley & Co

FROM SUEZ.

Ispahan, s, 3 cases hardware, Pestonjee Cursetjee Cama.

6TH DECEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Saladin, 11 casks lead pipe, and 2 casks hardware, N. Chandabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Saladin, 12 packages hardware, E. Tyebally; 7 packages hardware, E. A. Cadur.

British Monarch, 5 casks paint of sorts, T. Habibhoy.

Inverness, 1 case medicine, 4 cases oilmanstores, and 4 cases bacon, C. Dadabhoy.

FROM GENOA.

Egitto, s, 225 cases claret, M. Cooverjee and Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Deccan, s, 14 cases tobacco, Jacob Sawoo and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—5TH DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Victoria Cross, 32 bales cotton, Nursee Vithuldass; 60 bales cotton, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoosun & Co.; 112 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

British Princess, 100 bales cotton, Narronjee Mooljee; 350 bales cotton, Khimjee Bhowanjee; 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 86 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee; 200 bags linseed, S. S. Narielwalla; 18 bales rags, Hurry Khimjee; 28 bales cotton, S. E. Sassoon.

Eastern Light, 35 bales rags, Ebjee Visram; 250 bales cotton, Mothooradass Soorjee, 135 bales cotton, Hurjeevun Madhowjee.

Prince Regent, 41 bales cotton, Govindjee Khairaz; 31 bales cotton, Motichund Juvare; 42 bales cotton Tarrachund Ramchund; 3,000 bundles coir yarn, Veerjee Jairam.

The Foundling, 60 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee.

Delhi, s, 40 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee; 50 bales wool, J. D Vuria; 50 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 3 bales wool, Mooljee Thakersey & Co.; 40 bales hides, Momedally Surajoodin & Co.

Columbian, s, 100 bales wool, Canjee Megjee.

FOR LONDON.

Columbian, s, 3 cases indigo, Volkart Brothers; 30 bales hides, Bhimjee Sazun; 4 cases cardamons, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Delhi, s, 50 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosein Fazul & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Columbian, s, 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Delhi, s, 62 bales cotton, Doongersey Nurputt.

FOR HONGKONG.

Emeu, s, 15 packages fishmaws and 95 bundles sharkfins, Fazul Mahomed Dama; 13 packages senna leaves, Cowasjee Nusserwanje; 5 cases cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 130 bales cotton, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy; 25 chests M. opium, Eduljee Framjee & Co.; 5 chests M. opium, Merwanjee Manockjee & Co.; 14 chests M. opium, Nuthuram Joravermull; 137 chests M. opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 5 chests M. opium Tharabhoy Topun, 2 chests M. opium, Jairaz Peerbhoy; 6½ chests M. opium, Roognath Jugonath; 10 chests M. opium, Sureeram Dowlutram; 13 chests M. opium, Chuneeram Jusraz; 15 chests M. opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 5 chests M. opium, E. D. Lungrana; 33 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon; 8 chests M. opium, Hajee Esmael Hajee Habib; 10 chests M. opium, Futtabhoy Ameejee; 10 chests M. opium S. and D. B. Futtakia.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Emeu, s, 21 chests M. opium, Sooruttram Bhaya.

6TH DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Victoria Cross, 53 bales cotton, D. Bhasraz and Co.; 50 bales cotton, D. Gopejee.

British Princess, 1,200 bundles coir yarn, H. Mitha; 8 bales cotton, R. Vussonjee; 47 bales cotton, H. Rahimtoola; 29 bales cotton, D. Heerjee; 72 bales cotton, D. Sunjee.

Eastern Light, 50 bales cotton, M. Heerjee; 100 bales cotton, M. Jametjee.

Prince Regent, 49 bales cotton, S. Premchund.

The Foundling, 100 bales cotton, M. Soorjee; 100 cwts. of horns, H. M. Nathar.

Delhi, s, 82 bales wool, M. Thackersey; 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.; 23 bales hides and skins, S. O. A. T. N. Meera and Co.; 66 bales wool, M. Jetta; 58 bales wool, C. Nansee.

Columbian, s, 27 bales wool, M. Narronjee.

Sir Walter Scott, 500 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Columbian, s, 4 cases cardamoms, M. Gangjee; 8 cases dates, B' I. S. N. Company; 38 cases M. of P. shells, and 2 cases gum, C. Nanjee; 13 cases indigo, S. Tyebjee; 25 bundles E. teeth, K. Shirputjee.

Royal Sovereign, 20 tons old iron, Framjee Sands and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Columbian, s, 100 bales cotton, H. B. Touche and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Emue, s, 20 bales white twist, R. Daya; 70 bales cotton, A. Habibhoy; 12 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw; 25 chests M. opium, R. Eduljee; 685 pieces E. teeth, F. M. Dama; 43½ chests M. opium, C. Ebram; 1 case cardamons, D. Ruttonjee and Co.; 10 chests M. opium, H. A. N. Mahomed; 113 chests M. opium, D. Sassoon and Co.; 12 chests M. opium, T. Gunshamdass; 1½ chest M. opium, R. Jugnath; 20 chests M. opium, R. Khimjee and Co.; 7 packages water twist, M. Goculdass.

Emue, s, 7 chests M. opium, C. Ebram; 53 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw; 61 chests M. opium, R. Eduljee.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 6.

Cornewall, Major, 17th Native Infantry, on duty, from Surat.

Eliot, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Morar.

Mackenzie, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Campbellpoor.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 6.

Stannus, Captain, 20th Hussars, from leave, to Umballa.

Cornewall, Major, 17th N. I., on duty, to Poona.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having reduced the Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

The uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half Year "	" 24	" 28	" 38
Three Months "	" 14	" 16	" 21
One Month "	" 5	" 6	" 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in Town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

IN the beginning of January the size of this Paper will be altered to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail or Europe.

Per Annum .... Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

DE LIMA—December 6th, at De Lisle Road, Mrs. Joseph A. de Lima, of a daughter.

JOWETT—December 6th, at Mornington Villa, the wife of J. C. Jowett, of a daughter.

DEATH.

COTTIER—December 2nd, at Bandora, Adolphie John Lewis Cottier, aged 45.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON—December 4th, at Allahabad, the wife of E. T. Atkinson, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

BOND—November 30th, at Oraie, Jaloun, N. W. P., the wife of S. Patterson Bond, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

TAYLOR—December 2nd, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Richard Taylor, E. B. R. Service, of a daughter.

DEATH.

CHADWICK—December 2nd, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, James Thomas Chadwick, of the Bengal Pilot Service, aged 22 years 3 months and 7 days.

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India. Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1871.

WE suggested, last week, that the dangerous illness of the Prince of Wales would probably have the effect of reviving the loyalty of the English people; and, fortunately for the interests of the Monarchy, the attempt of Sir Charles Dilke to win popularity by his silly speech about the perquisites of the Royal household has simultaneously helped to strengthen the reaction from the Republicanism which was fashionable in England a few months ago. Englishmen are not such unstable politicians as to suppose that a revolution, with all the miseries it would cause, would not be too high a price to pay for the privilege of cutting the pay of the Head of the State; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer has now answered the only serious charge Sir C. Dilke had urged against the Queen, that Her Majesty had broken her plighted word by not paying Income Tax on the amount of the Civil List set apart for her own use. Mr. Lowe now declares that the Queen does pay Income Tax, so that really Sir C. Dilke has nothing to object to but the existence of a few petty sinecures, which may easily be extinguished by simpler means than the completion of a radical change in the institutions of the State. It is not surprising to find that, in their disgust at such contemptible warfare, Englishmen have begun to ask themselves whether they have anything to gain by revolution, and that, to quote the words of a telegram we publish this morning, "Radical influence is now declining at home." The fact is, that for some time past there have been manifest signs of a falling away of the English people from the true Liberal faith. Mr. Gladstone's Greenwich speech showed conclusively that the Premier himself had taken alarm at the signs of the times; for, instead of promising new measures of reform, he fixed limits beyond which he declared he could not pass, and firmly refused to have anything to say to the specious projects of the sentimental economists of whom Mr. Fawcett is the leader. Evidently, Mr. Gladstone had listened to the warning voices which told him that he had gone quite far enough, and that, by playing into the hands of the discontented Radicals next session, he would alienate the bulk of his followers and provoke that reaction for which his rival, Mr. Disraeli, has been on the look-out for the last twenty years. But it is questionable if the Premier's repentance is not too late. Since Mr. Gladstone spoke at Greenwich, a Conservative—the well-known Liverpool ship-owner, Mr. Edward Bates—has been elected for Plymouth, to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of the Attorney-General, Sir Robert Collier, to the Bench; and Mr. Jessel, the new Solicitor-General, has had a hard fight to keep his seat at Dover. It may be said that the Liberal majority is strong enough to afford the loss of a few seats; but, when once a political party begins to lose ground, it is wonderful how quickly it becomes demoralized. Their recent successes at the elections must have convinced the Conservatives that public opinion has veered round to their side, and they will be full of confidence when the session begins. The Ministerialists, on the other hand, are disheartened and divided. The moderate men amongst them are dissatisfied with Mr. Gladstone for what he has done in the past; while the Radicals are annoyed that he will not accept their guidance in the future, and the most dangerous malcontent, Mr. Fawcett, is, besides, inspired by a feeling of personal hatred to Mr. Lowe (whom he would like to replace) which may be fairly described as ferocious. Certainly, the prospects of the Opposition are more promising now than they have been at any time since Sir Robert Peel broke up the great Conservative party which had raised him to power in 1841.

FOR one reason or another—probably the change is mainly due to the subduing influence of the new Commissioner—the proceedings of the Bench of Justices last Monday were marked by a spirit of decorum to which the Bench has long been a stranger. The speeches were, for the most part, brief and to the point; the Justices listened attentively to the speakers, and disposed quickly of all the business on the notice paper; and even the Chairman, that chartered libertine of debate, was only guilty of a few occasional improprieties. The Bench plainly felt that, in place of a Commissioner,

> Of daring aims, irregularly great,
> Resolved to ruin or to rule the State,

it had got a painfully conscientious, hard-working, business-like officer, who may do a great deal of good to the town, but whose career is not likely to be nearly so amusing as that of his too fascinating predecessor. It is quite possible, however, that we may be mistaken in supposing Bombay is about to realize the state of happiness described in the proverb, "Happy is the nation whose annals are dull," for Mr. Hope let it be seen, in the discussion on the motion for the appointment of a Committee of Control, that he is a man who likes to have his own way in everything; and we doubt if he will find the Bench of Justices willing to submit to any dictator, no matter how anxious he may be to humour his subjects so long as they do not claim any rights of their own. It is a pity the Commissioner persevered in opposing the resolution in which he had detected an objectionable assertion of independence by the Bench; for we venture to say, with all respect for Mr. Hope's superior knowledge of the details of office business, that there is really no "technical" obstacle to the carrying out of the plan of having a Committee of Control. It is absurd to suppose that the Justices want to do the work of accountants and clerks in the Municipal Office. All they need do is to see a register every week showing the precise state of each grant in the budget, how much of it has been spent, and how much of it the Commissioner proposes to spend in the ensuing week, and, when satisfied with his proposals as being in accord with the resolutions and intentions of the Bench, to countersign such cheques as he may require. As Mr. Hope himself expects soon to have the accounts in such order that he will be able to institute a weekly audit, there can surely not be the slightest difficulty in having a weekly report placed before a Committee of the Bench.

We have dwelt on this point, because, as Mr. Hope says with some truth that it was the popular voice which called him to Bombay, it is necessary to remember that the popular voice also imposed this condition on his appointment, that the control of the finances should be transferred to the Bench. However, committee or no committee, we are sure that every one is anxious to strengthen the new Commissioner's hands, and that Bombay will get some good work from Mr. Hope during the next six months. Nothing could have been more workmanlike than the way in which the Commissioner laid his programme before the Bench on Monday; and it is to be hoped that to-day the Justices will be able to tell him definitely what their opinion is on the various questions submitted to them for decision. With regard to the Police, the Bench will do well to maintain the unassailable position that it had no funds to supply the deficit caused by the withdrawal of the State grant in the middle of the year, and that, as the Municipal Act provides that the rates and taxes fixed in the Budget for any year shall not be altered till the next year, it had no legal power to raise more money from the ratepayers; and, this being so, it follows that Government must pay the Police up to the end of this year. The Justices will not, we fancy, be frightened by threats, which Government dare not carry out, that the force will be disbanded unless it be paid by the Municipality. As to the other important question, of the lease, or as we should now say the leases, it may be desirable to have the question of their legality argued in a court of law, if they are very unprofitable to the Municipality; but we have always held that the best plan to pursue, so far as the new building on the Esplanade is concerned, would be to ascertain if it cannot be purchased at a fair price.

COLONEL W. W. ANDERSON, Political Agent in Kattywar, is now in Bombay for the purpose of meeting His Excellency the Governor, and finally disposing of the Grassia question.

MR. ALFRED EDGINTON, Deputy Commissioner of Police, has applied for fifteen months' leave of absence on medical certificate, and the application will, we believe, be submitted by Mr. Hope to the Bench of Justices at their meeting this afternoon. Mr. Vincent, City Police Inspector of Ahmednuggur, will, in all likelihood, succeed Mr. Edginton. It is upwards of twenty years since Mr. Edginton joined the Police, and for the last fifteen he has held the office of Deputy Commissioner. In this latter capacity he has earned the good opinion of his superiors and the public; and for his zealous and indefatigable exertions during the mutiny of 1857-58, and on various other emergent occasions, he has been publicly thanked by Government. During the last twenty years he has uninterruptedly worked hard, and he is now well entitled to a rest for the restoration of his health.

THE Calcutta Rowing Club has arranged to have a Regatta on the 1st of January.

THE Chief Commissioner of British Burmah was to leave Rangoon this week for Arracan.

THE Bishop of Calcutta arrived at Mirzapore on the morning of the 1st inst. He was to proceed from that place to Benares.

AMONG the passengers expected at Calcutta by the Khedive is Mr. George Dickson, Secretary of the Bank of Bengal.

THE EARL OF SELKIRK and Mr. Eustace Smith, M. P., have left Allahabad, the former for Lahore, the latter for Delhi and the Hills.

IT is rumoured that Colonel Hyde, R.E., Mint Master of Calcutta, now on leave in England, intends to apply for an extension of his leave.

A TELEGRAM was received yesterday through Bolton's Agency, that the Prince of Wales was much better, but "showed symptoms of decline," whatever that may mean.

THE prospects of the incoming coffee crop in Ceylon, we regret to say, are not very cheering. Reports from nearly all the districts speak of a short yield.

FOR the full report of the proceedings in the Calcutta Appellate Court in the case of Ameer Khan and others we are indebted to the *Englishman*. We publish the full report, because since the publication of Dr. Hunter's book much more interest attaches to such proceedings than before.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is said to be suffering from fever, which he has brought from Darjeeling. Several other gentlemen, who visited the so-called sanatarium during the last vacation, also caught the same fever there. Among these are the Hon. Mr. Justice Phear and Mr Miller, the magistrate.

IT has recently been ruled that officers of the Indo-European Telegraph Department in Persia shall be requird to pass an examination in the Persian language before some of the members of Her Majesty's Legation at Teheran. A reasonable remuneration is to be granted by the Government of India.

The new High Court building at Calcutta is being partitioned off by a wall extending from north to south in order to divide the Courts and offices of both jurisdictions. The western wing will be occupied by the appellate, and the eastern by the original, jurisdiction. The Judges, and the two Registrars, with their respective deputies, will have their chambers on the second floor, and the rest of the officers will occupy the first floor.

THE eclipse expedition has landed at Galle, and the Colonial steamer Serendib, with Captain Fyers and Mr. Foenander, photographer, has proceeded to that port to convey the expedition to the north of Ceylon. The spot from which the observations are to be taken has not been fixed upon as yet, but probably some place in the Jaffna peninsula, and a spot in or near Kokelay will be selected by the Ceylon observers, while a third party will proceed to the southern coast of India.

THE correspondence which passed before the order for Mr. J. B. Roberts' suspension, has been published, and occupies fourteen columns of the *Englishman*. We print His Honor's "Resolution" in another column. Two days ago we mentioned that a requisition had been sent to the Secretary of the Calcutta Bench of Justices calling for a special general meeting to consider a resolution proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Roberts. We now notice that a special general meeting of the Justices will be held for that purpose on the 14th inst.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DISORDERLY MEETINGS AT BOLTON AND DERBY.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

LONDON, 5TH DECEMBER.

The East Lancashire Amalgamated Weavers' Association have initiated a movement to introduce the 54 hours' system by Act of Parliament.

Disorderly meetings have been held at Bolton and Derby at which Sir C. Dilke was present.

In Tichborne case Mr. Baigret (? Baigent) is still under examination.

LONDON, 5TH DEC., AFT.

The prices in Liverpool Cotton Market were advancing.

Fair Dhollera, 7 7/16d.

In the Manchester Market firmer prices check business.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 8s. 1½d.
8½ lbs. " 9s. 6d.
40's Mule Twist, 1s. 1½d.

[PER BOLTON'S AGENCY.]

WARWICK CASTLE.

HOME RULE IN IRELAND.

MR. LOWE ON SIR CHARLES DILKE.

ATTITUDE OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN FRANCE.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, 5TH DEC., 3 P.M.

Warwick Castle has been almost destroyed by fire. Twenty-three of the apartments were completely gutted.

The Home Rule party will inaugurate a Parliamentary campaign by a national banquet at Limerick on January 10th, over which Mr. Butt, M.P., will preside.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in a speech at Halifax censured Sir Charles Dilke and disapproved the proceedings at Derby. He denied that the Queen paid no income-tax, and said that he would answer Sir Charles Dilke in Parliament.

Radical influence is declining.

The attitude of the political parties in the French Assembly favour the maintenance of peaceable relations.

LONDON, 6TH DEC., 11-30 A.M.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is very much better, but he shows symptoms of decline.

LONDON, 5TH DEC., 2-10 P.M.

Tone of the Liverpool Market advancing.
Total sales up to 2 P.M., 18,000 bales.
Export and Specie, 8,000 bales.
Surats, 7,000 bales.
Fair Dhollera, 7⅝d.
Dharwar, 7⅝d.
Broach, 7½d.
Oomrawuttee, 7½d.
Middling Uplands, 9 11/16d.
Orleans, 10d.
Manchester market strong.
Consols for account, 92⅛ to 92¼.
5½ per Cent Rupee Paper, 108½ to 109.

LONDON, 5TH DEC., 4 P.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong.
Total day's sales, 22,000 bales.
Export and Specie, 10,000 bales.

LONDON, 6TH DEC., 11-30 A.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market advancing.
Opening sales 18,000 bales.

MILITARY ITEMS.

THE services of Lieutenant G. H. Turner, R.E., have been placed at the disposal of Government in the Public Works Department.

CAPTAIN R. P. BLAKE, General List, Madras Infantry, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under the furlough regulations of 1868

A TELEGRAM has, we hear, been received by H. M.'s 23rd Regiment N. L. I., ordering the departure of the regiment from Poona in a week. —*Deccan Herald*, Dec. 6.

THE services of Lieutenant W. Ashfield, Staff Corps, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment as Adjutant, Malwa Bheel Corps.

LIEUTENANT H. H. MURPHY, R. E., Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade P. W. Department, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE head-quarters and left half battalion 10th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, under the command of Colonel D. G. Pollard, left Dorundah on the 30th ultimo for Calcutta, via Raneegunge, *en route* for Tonghu.

LIEUTENANT G. M. MORGAN, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 4th Grade, Ravee Bridge Division, has been allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board in England.

THE sepoys of the 14th M. N. I., who arrived at Akyab by the Abyssinia, have been housed in the new barrack purposely built in the old cantonment. Another barrack is in course of erection in the district for their accommodation. The inhabitants, it seems, consider it a grand treat to have the sepoys stationed there, as they have long been deprived of adequate protection.

THE Adjutant-General of the Army has enquired of the Supreme Government if it is to be understood that his office is responsible for the notification to the Military Department of its wants in the matter of all books of regulations, and has suggested that the India Office booksellers might be instructed to send to him all such books, without special indents for them. The Government of India have, therefore, enquired of the Secretary of State, in a recent despatch, whether any special requisition from this country is necessary for books, such as the Mutiny Act, and other publications, which should be in the hands of the commanding officers.

WHILE fully recognizing the justice of the general principles which are declared to govern the approaching re-distribution of the European army in this presidency, the *Pioneer* cannot concur in all its details. "For instance," says our contemporary, "if Hazaribagh is to be abandoned in consequence of a single sickly season, why retain Subathoo? The fact is that there is something morbid in this restless chase of health. The salubrity of a station can only be judged on large and general considerations and with reference to a cycle of years; and as a general rule it may be taken for granted that the climate which is the most pleasant will also be the most healthy for Europeans. Now Hazaribagh enjoys almost as agreeable a climate as Poona or Bangalore."

THE names of two officers have been added to the list of officers to be sent from the Madras Presidency to the Camp of Exercise at Delhi since we published it a week ago, viz., those of Major Wilkinson, 16th Lancers, and Captain Kerrich, Royal Artillery. The complete list as given in General Orders is:—Colonel W. Boyle, C.B, 89th Foot; Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. B. Travers, Staff Corps; Major Douglas Scott, Staff Corps—(his services having been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Commander-in Chief); Major H. C. Wilkinson, 16th Lancers; Captain W. D'O. Kerrich, Royal Artillery; Captain R. C. Stewart, Cavalry, Assistant Adjutant-General Mysore Division; and Lieutenant A. F. Hamilton, Royal Engineers, Acting Adjutant Sappers and Miners.

INDO-BRITISH CONCERTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to my performance of two piano solos at the last concert, I acknowledge that your remarks in last Tuesday's issue are perfectly just; but allow me to notice here that I was provided with an instrument wretchedly out of order, not being privileged to play on one better, the reasons for this being quite incomprehensible to me. Being so disappointed at the last hour, I should have withdrawn altogether, but, being at all times desirous of rendering my feeble services to such an object, I determined to do the best I could; and owing to the uselessness of the instrument I was even obliged to curtail the pieces. Under these circumstances I think the able Manager of the room ought to have clearly made this known to me in time, as I concluded by his being glad to accept my services he would not have omitted to see justice done to me before the audience.—I remain, yours obediently,

P. A. D.

AN OMNIBUS FOR COLABA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Might I suggest, through your widely-spread journal, to those interested in the business, the advisability of starting an omnibus regularly every morning at, say, half-past nine o'clock from Middle Colaba to the Fort, stopping at Grant's Buildings on its trips to and fro.

I believe a great many gentlemen living in that locality would gladly avail themselves of such a facility, in preference to riding in our elegant hack-buggies.

There would also be a certainty of getting a good many passengers whose business it is to go daily to the Cotton Green. The want of buggies has often been felt when they were most needed.—Yours, &c.,

H. L.

6th December.

PARIS LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, 7TH NOVEMBER.

"WELL, Sir, shall we take a walk down Fleet-street," said Dr. Johnson one day to Boswell after they had been looking over together some proof-sheets of the famous dictionary. The characteristic features of this quaint old London thoroughfare in its intense and restless activity are as deserving of notice in these days as they were in the Doctor's, but, if I have recalled his genial proposition, it is because I myself have an equally interesting though different suggestion to make. If Dr. Johnson had been a Parisian resident, it is probable, nay, most probable, that he would have exclaimed, as I do now, "Well, Sir, shall we take a walk down the Boulevards?" Fleet-street and the Boulevards! How the one sets off the other! The one noisy and narrow, but the world's high road for commerce and trade—the other luxurious and indolent, but the universal resort of beauty and fashion. To a stranger both places afford a panorama of manners and customs which he would look for in vain anywhere else. In these perpetual exhibitions of national life and individual character there are innumerable specimens of everybody and everything each more wonderful than the other. "The child of larger growth" can derive as much amusement from these many coloured fits of humanity as he did in his more youthful days from the wondrous combinations of the kaleidoscope.

The true Parisian or *Parisienne*—for the two are inseparable—looks on the Boulevards as his special property, as the place of all others where he asserts his originality and independence. It is there, and there only, that he treats with supreme indifference the presence of superiors or strangers, debtors or creditors, aristocrats or democrats. He is there to amuse himself in his own way, and takes it for granted that everybody he meets is there for the same purpose. He interferes with nobody, and expects that nobody will interfere with him. When Benedetti offended the King of Prussia by presuming to address him 'on business' when he met him in the 'promenade' of Ems, he could not have committed a greater blunder had he presumed to 'interview' a Government official taking a 'constitutional' on the Boulevards. If I say a Government official, it is for the sake of the comparison. On the Paris 'promenade' there is no distinction between the grandee and the 'gamin;' both would consider that the diplomatist had shewn himself deficient in *savoir-vivre*. You may be of Chinese origin, and have a fancy for wearing your ancestor's State dress; if so, there is nothing to prevent your indulging in the luxury; you may be admired, but you will certainly not be mobbed. I have seen gentlemen, Greeks, I believe, walking on the Boulevards, in broad daylight, whose only visible garment was a close-fitting white robe of a material and length which reminded one of the dress worn by Europeans at nights. They created a little sensation, remarks were made about the coolness and economy of such clothing, the nationality of the wearers became a subject of speculation, but that was all. No Parisian ever thought of running or even accelerating his walk in order to have a longer or better look at the *étrangers*. A painting at Giroux's, a photograph at Martinet's, a vase at Barbedienne's, a new book at Levy's, are the kind of things that attract the habitué. He will stand for a quarter of an hour or more before a shop window to look at Gonache's shells and gabions stuffed with *bonbons*, or Tahan's ingenious transformation of a 24-pounder projectile into a portable lamp. Shells in this shape are very popular just now. They are souvenirs of a fact which flatters the inhabitant's *amour propre*; they remind him and all about him that Paris has been lately twice besieged. "Were you here during the siege?" is a question he can ask as he offers you a bonbon or winds up his lamp. If you do not happen to have had that advantage, he will tell you how we suffered hunger and cold in the latter days of the first siege, and how we were delivered over to fire and sword at the end of the second. Have you ever had shrapnel boxes bursting over your head as you look out of the window in the morning? Do you know what it is to have to lie flat on your face as you are crossing the street, and stay there till it pleases that iron sugar-loaf which has flopped down by your side to burst into a thousand deadly splinters? Have you ever heard little pieces of lead whisper "piou" into your ear as you rushed across to the baker's to fetch the piece of bread he would not risk his life to bring to you? No; you have known none of these things. Then you can have no conception, &c. &c. If we walk out together on the Boulevards of a fine sunny afternoon, and you are not pressed for time, or rather have left your watch at home as superfluous luggage, we can keep on our feet till we are tired, dine when we are hungry, and come home when we are sleepy. Should you, however, chance to be in a hurry, it will be far wiser to put off our excursion for another time and go to the Louvre, where, if you are of an active disposition, you can 'do' the pictures and statues in thirty-five minutes. You know your guide book of course by heart, so that you can leave it at home with the watch, for here every man should be his own guide, and he should look at what he chooses if he wants to enjoy what he sees. Let us do as they do at Paris, roam about from shop to shop, kiosque to kiosque, café to café, theatre to theatre—in a word, let us *flâner*—(the word cannot be translated, as the custom it expresses does not exist out of Paris.) It was in roaming about that Balzac discovered so many characters, and collected so many humorous sallies. It was in roaming about on the ocean that Columbus discovered the New World. There are always new worlds to be discovered in Paris. Here we are on the *Pavé*, as they delight to call the smooth sheet of asphalt or bitumen which stretches out on either side the road. It is the Parisian's native heather, and when in exile he longs for the time when he shall again be able to tread it. It was on the *Pavé* that he used to come for his holidays when at college or school, when a student at the Sarbonne, or an *apprenti* in some trade. He knows every hole and corner from the Madeleine to the Bastille, and his first impressions of worldly pleasure are always associated to the long stretch of pavement we have before us. Who are these people we are mixing with? It is a motley company—actors, journalists, workmen in their Sunday clothes, commercial travellers, grocers, military men on half pay, the *rentier* and *petit rentier* (large and small stock-holder, and there are more of these in spite of war and siege than there were twenty years ago), the humble grisette, the ladies of the *grand*, *petit*, and *demi*-monde, and lastly, though not least, the *gamin*, the little urchin who lives nobody knows how and is the privileged being of society. He will cry *Vive l'Empereur*, or shoot regulars behind a barricade. Tread on his toe or attract his attention, he will take your measure at a glance and crush you with a epithet. On one side the *Pavé* we have the trees, the kiosque or fantastic abode of the journal vendor who never finds fault with the journalist's political opinions as long as his paper sells well. What a harvest for her was the war and the Commune. People did nothing else than read journals from morning till night. Then we have the circular monument and general theatrical advertiser, which is covered with placards of many colours. They are so bright and gay in these multiplied hues that you can descry them a long way off, and never forget to go and see the last new play. About every hundred yards we come upon a bench the seats of which are generally occupied, be it winter and summer. Of late, too, many people who could afford to take a *demi-tasse* in the *café* opposite, and have a quiet chat or gaze at the passers-by, have been driven by their pecuniary losses during the war to give over their exhilarating mocha, and to make the best of things on the public bench. On the other side we have that succession of shops and cafés which form the envy and admiration of the whole world. There is a small crowd against that shop. Let us see what they are looking at. Photographs, views of the ruins, Gustave Doré's last picture of wounded France reeling on the body of one of her dead soldiers and the black Prussian eagle creeping up to her in the darkness of night—the foreground representing a battlefield. Very powerful and effective. But there is smaller fry studded about the window. Here is M. Thiers' carte-de-visite between those of Mademoiselles Massin and Magnier. M. Thiers looks pleased, and well he may—it is not given to everybody to find himself between two such Parisian beauties. One of them, the former (if you are curious in such matters) is one of the first actresses of the Gymnase theatre and the acknowledged representative of French beauty—so look at her once more—here through the monocle. There, that will do. The theatre is open every night, and if you want to take home the latest fashions to the girl you left behind you, we will go and see her in the *Reflets* to-night. Do you know that you have done a very bold thing in coming over here just now? We are still in a state of siege. It is true that one forgets all about it, but the Government does not. Allow me to introduce you—at a respectful distance—to General Cissey, Minister of War. He always makes a round of inspection about this time of day escorted by his two aides-de-camp and six cuirassiers. Then look at these two gendarmes or gardiens de la paix walking solemnly in front of us. They are there to prevent us from crying *Vive l'Empereur* or *Vive la Commune*. If you were to cry Vive la République, they would arrest you, as they would not know which Republic you meant—M. Thiers' or M. Gambetta's. They have only lately left off wearing revolvers in their belts, and still retain an ugly-looking little bayonet sword. That coupé with the grey livery which has just passed us was M. Thiers's. By the way it is said that he will give his first presidential ball on the 15th November in the Palais de l'Elysée. The season may then be said to have fairly begun. If you know many people in Paris, you are nearly sure to meet the greater part of them every day between four and six. They say that foreigners have given over coming to Paris, and that we are all as poor as rats here. Look at those rows of carriages four and five deep—do they not tell a different tale? The Boulevards are specially taken in favour by all Governments, or we should lose this beautiful macadam road, as everywhere else it is being taken up and replaced by paved stones. Two millions will, it is thought, be economised in this way. But the sun is going down, the lamplighters are rushing about, and the last editions of the evening papers are coming out, so we will retire into the Café de la Paris, and will listen to the Bonapartists talking politics; and this will give us some notes for our next letter.

BOMBAY.

SUITS IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—On Tuesday 140 new suits were filed in the Bombay Small Causes Court.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday a Mussulman, employed on board the steamer Sir Bartle Frere, accidentally fell into the hold, and was much hurt. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

ASSAULT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Mahomed Nusserkhan was charged with committing an assault against the person of one Ramchunder Vuzeer, and was on conviction fined Rs. 15.

SCARCITY OF WATER AT NASSICK.—It is stated that the Government have placed at the disposal of the Collector of Nassick Rs. 10,000, for the purpose of supplying the people of that place with water, &c.

PERSIAN PARSEES.—The *Bombay Summachar* praises Mr. Bomansha Cowasjee, managing clerk to Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, for the zeal he evinces in behalf of his countrymen who arrive from Persia.

ANNIVERSARY OF A PARSEE FIRE-TEMPLE.—To-day being the anniversary of the fire-temple of the late Cowasjee Byramjee Bunajee, the Parsee residents of Bombay have been invited to be present at the Jusun ceremony there.

ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION DEPARTMENTS.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* learns that our new Municipal Commissioner has issued orders to Messrs. Hutchinson and H. B. Viccajee to make reductions in their respective departments.

SUICIDE.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest yesterday at the Byculla Flats on the body of a woman named Syee. On Tuesday night she jumped into a quarry hole at the Flats and was drowned. The jury found that the woman had committed suicide by drowning herself in a quarry hole.

VAGRANCY ACT.—James Clarke, Robert Fay, and Edmund William Ditton were yesterday charged before Mr. Connon with being vagrants and wandering about without any employment or visible means of subsistence, and were sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

ANOTHER RUMOUR ABOUT OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.—The *Bombay Chabook* states—"Different names from different sources are given as to who will be our next Governor. We have received news that Mr. W. E. Frere, brother of our late Governor, is now spoken of in England to be the next Governor of Bombay."

DOUBLE MURDER AT BELGAUM.—A few days ago a Hindoo washerman, residing at Belgaum, committed the murder of his father-in-law and a native woman, and injured two others, under the following circumstances:—The murderer was married to a Camatee woman, and a few days ago he went to his father-in-law's house to invite her to go out with him. The father refused to allow her to go, and the man walked away quietly. Some days afterwards he again went to invite his wife out. He had at this time two axes concealed about his person. While on the verandah of the house he met his mother-in-law, and asked her to send her daughter to his house. She persistently refused, whereupon he ran into the room where his wife was and cut off her nose with the instrument he had with him. He then left the place, and on the road met his father-in-law, whom he immediately stabbed in the belly. At this time a woman came and asked him the reason why he had stabbed his father-in-law. He ran towards her and stabbed her also. They both died in a day or two afterwards. The mother-in-law and the wife are now lying in a precarious state at the hospital at Belgaum. The murderer has been secured.

HIGH COURT.—7TH DECEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

136-71—Jefferson and Payne—Nursey Ludha and another vs. Ruttonvahoo, widow, and another—Manisty and Fletcher—To be mentioned.

187-71—H. E. Hope—Ambaram Nurbharam vs. Cassinath Bulall —G. J. Mody.

209-69—Dallas and Lynch—Govindass Rughoonath vs. Oodeymull Soogunmull—No appearance.

547-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff vs. Pestonjee Nowrojee—C. Tyabjee.

225-71—Thacker and Chalk—Guneshdass Thakoordass vs. Gungaram Buldeo—No appearance.

231-71—Leathes and Crawford—Ajbai Khoja vs. Fazulabhoy Cassumbhoy Khoja—C. Tyabjee.

233-71—Jefferson and Payne—Rustomjee Hormusjee B. vs. Eduljee Hormusjee B.—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

243-71—Thacker and Chalk—Nanabhoy Bhoordurdass vs. Sha Mooteram Nurseedass and others—Jefferson and Payne.

245-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Chubildass Purmanandass vs. Premchund Roychund—No appearance.

247-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Bhaujee Jewraz and others vs. Memon Gunney Sulemon and others—No appearance.

251-71—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass—Madhewrao Chimajee vs. Purvatee—In Person.

257-71—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—Richard Willis and others vs. Ootumchund Heerjee and another—Jefferson and Payne.

261-71—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass—Vussonjee Naronjee and others vs. Gottlieb Segg—Jefferson and Payne.

269-71—C. Tyabjee—Fazullabhoy Cassumbhoy vs. A. D. Robertson—No appearance.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

674-70—Leathes and Crawford—Memon Abdool Gunney and others vs. Memon Rahimtoolla and others—C. Tyabjee and Dallas and Lynch—Part heard.

553-71—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—Hajee Jeewa Noor Mahomed vs. Aboobucker Ebrahim—C. Tyabjee—Part heard.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer Apis left Trieste for Bombay yesterday.

THE BARQUE WIDAL, 409 tons, Captain L. Rondeau, arrived yesterday from Cardiff with a cargo of coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

IT is reported that the ship Defiance, Captain Angel, 1,006 tons, which left Bombay on 31st August for Liverpool, has been totally lost on the coast of Natal.

THE SHIP LEAPING WATER, 1,174 tons, Captain John Kerr, arrived yesterday from Moulmain with a cargo of timber and planks. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

THE S. S. FUSI YAMA, 800 tons, Captain J. F. Collaghan, arrived yesterday from Jeddah and Hoodooda with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. E. Drowp, Mr. W. Potter, Mr W. Kyte, Mr. E. Fernandes, and ninety deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. EMEU, Captain W. C. Angove, will sail to-day for China, &c, with a cargo of 1,296½ chests Malwa opium, 355 bales of cotton, 36 cwts. of E. teeth, and the following passengers:—For Galle—Mr. Dinshaw B. Khan, Mr. Pestonjee B. Khan, Mr. Dinshaw Cowasjee, Mr. Antone, and Mr. Scott. For Sydney—Mr. J. McDonald.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. INDUS, Captain W. B. Greaves, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo and the passengers transferred from s. s. Australia from China, &c.:—From Hongkong—Mr. A. Dent. From Sydney—Mr. W. Parnell. From Galle—Mr. Watson, Miss Jennings, Conductor Kirby, R. N., Lieut. Forsyth, R. N., Mr. J. Winkworth, and seven lascars.

TROOP MOVEMENTS.

H. M.'s 38TH REGIMENT—(strength 22 officers, 2 ladies, 8 children, 600 men, 40 women and 80 children)—with a detail of time-expired men from Deolalee depôt—(strength about 11 officers, 1 lady, 2 children, 166 men, 20 women and 30 children)—will arrive here from Deolalee by special train to-day and embark for England on board H. M.'s troopship Euphrates. She will leave Bombay to-morrow forenoon.

The 49th Regiment—(consisting of 19 officers, 530 men, 77 women and 162 children)—will shortly move from Poona *en route* to Khundwa in wings. The first wing will leave Poona by a special train at 3-15 A.M. to-day, and the remaining wing by another special at the same hour to-morrow.

A detachment of the 83rd Foot—(consisting of 2 officers, 121 men, 2 women and 5 children)—under order for Asseerghur, will accompany the first wing of the 49th Regiment, and be detached at Chandnee, whence they will march on to Asseerghur in relief of the detachment of the 49th Regiment now stationed there, which will join the first wing of their regiment at Chandnee and proceed together to Khundwa by the same special train.

H. M.'s troopship Jumna is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour on the 29th instant, via the Suez Canal, with troops that will be distributed as follow:—

To Deolalee for Bengal—5th Brigade Royal Artillery, consisting of 31 men, 1 woman and 2 children; 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, consisting of 5 men; 23rd and F 23rd Brigade Royal Artillery, consisting of 45 men and 1 woman; 1st Battalion 3rd Foot, consisting of 2 officers, 1 lady, 40 men, 1 woman and 3 children; 1st Battalion 8th Foot, consisting of 2 officers, 81 men, 3 women and 4 children; 1st Battalion 11th Foot, consisting of 1 officer and 96 men; 2nd Battalion, 12th Foot, consisting of 4 officers, 2 ladies, 2 children 111 men, 2 women and 5 children; 2nd Battalion, 25th Foot, consisting of 1 officer, 21 men, 6 women and 5 children; 106th Foot, consisting of 1 officer, 56 men, 8 women and 8 children; 109th Foot, consisting of 2 officers and 45 men; 1-17th Foot, consisting of 1 lady.

To Poona for the Madras Presidency—5th Brigade Royal Artillery, consisting of 1 officer, 1 lady, 99 men, 2 women and 4 children; 5th Brigade Royal Artillery, consisting of 32 men, 1 woman and 3 children; 16th Lancers, consisting of 11 men and 1 woman; 1st Battalion 21st Foot, consisting of 2 officers, 1 lady, 4 children, 111 men, 10 women and 6 children; 2nd Battalion 21st Foot, consisting of 3 officers, 101 men, 6 women, and 15 children; 45th Foot, consisting 1 officer, 10 men, 1 woman and 2 children.

By Sea for the Madras Presidency—5th Brigade Royal Artillery, consisting of 36 men.

For the Bombay Presidency—1st Battalion, 2nd Foot, consisting of 2 officers, 1 lady, 72 men, 5 women and 9 children; 59th Foot, consisting of 2 officers, 10 men, 2 women and 2 children.

For Ahmedabad—108th Regiment, consisting of 31 men

For Bombay—6th Brigade Royal Artillery, consisting of 1 woman and 5 children; Medical Staff, consisting of 3 officers, 2 ladies and 1 child.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS ON THE BOMBAY CIVIL FUND.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate, Gunputrao Mahadewrao, head clerk in the Bombay Civil Fund Office, and G. H. Soares, a clerk in the same office, were charged with forging certain bills in the names of Mr. H. M. Birdwood, Secretary to the Fund, and Mr. Hynes, Assistant Secretary, and also with cheating, in respect of a large sum belonging to the fund.

Mr. Peile (Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile) conducted the prosecution; Dr. Dallas (Dallas and Lynch) defended the first accused.

Mr. Peile stated that Gunputrao was the head clerk in the Bombay Civil Fund Office; he had been in the office for a long time, and was considered to be a most trustworthy man. It now turned out that for the last five years he had abused the trust reposed in him in various instances. As head clerk, it was Gunputrao's duty to take care of all the office papers. It was his duty to make contingent bills and get them cashed, and here Mr. Peile read several memoranda, and pointed out how the accused had defrauded the trustees of the fund. It appeared that a few days ago accused prepared a supplemental account, and on it being examined, the whole of the fraud was brought to light, and Gunputrao was asked to produce certain papers, which he failed to do. On Monday morning, five contingent bills were obtained from the Accountant General's office, which turned out to be forgeries. On the same evening, the prisoners were placed before Mr. H. M. Birdwood, when the second accused voluntarily confessed that he had forged these bills at the instigation of Gunputrao, cashed them, and paid the money to Gunputrao. As these forged bills bore the signatures of Mr. Birdwood and Mr. Hynes, Mr. Peile charged the prisoners with forgery and cheating.

The Magistrate remarked that there was not much against the second prisoner.

Mr. Peile said that as Mr. Birdwood is about to proceed to Rutnagherry, he was to call him first.

Mr. Herbert Mills Birdwood said—I am a member of the Bombay Civil Service, and Secretary of the Civil Fund. That is an institution kept up for the benefit of the members of the Service by deductions from their pay. Those deductions are collected by Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay, and by collections up-country. Every month a statement of the collections and disbursements in Bombay, and of the collections up-country, is sent in to the Secretary by the Accountant General and Collectors. No cash-book is required or kept for such collections. No cash passes through the office of the Secretary on account of collections. The only cash that passes through the office is on account of the monthly pay abstracts of the establishment. A monthly contingent allowance of Rs 13 for stationery and office expenses, and occasionally a large contingent bill, is passed monthly on account of printing expenses at the Byculla Press. The establishment at present consists of myself as Secretary, Mr. Hynes, Assistant Secretary, and, until Monday morning, Gunputrao Mahadewrao as head clerk, one Sudanund Ragoonath as second clerk, and G. M. Soares as third clerk, [illegible]. The pay and contingent monthly allowance is drawn monthly in one bill. The practice in regard to other contingent bills is this—when several bills for contingent expenses have become due by the fund, they are collected and affixed to a memorandum, which is generally prepared by the head clerk; this memo. shows the nature of the bills and their amounts in detail, and is submitted with the unpaid bills, attached to it by the Secretary to the trustees for their sanction. When the trustees have sanctioned these bills, a contingent bill is prepared, showing the total only of the bills which have to be paid. This bill is in fact a cheque on H. M.'s Treasury. It is signed by the Secretary, after being initialed by the Assistant Secretary or the head clerk, and it is then sent by a clerk, generally the head clerk, to the Treasury. H. M.'s Treasury pays the money over to the head clerk, and the money is then disbursed to the parties to which it is due. In the ordinary course of business, the receipts of those parties would be filed with the office copy of such contingent bill in the Secretary's Office by the head clerk. The bill itself, which has been presented for payment at the Treasury, is after payment sent by the Treasury to the Accountant General, in whose office it remains permanently, and is in fact a voucher for the debt shown in his statements against the fund. An account has been kept in my office, called the "Petty Supply Account." This account shows the monthly stationery allowance of Rs. 13, and the payment made out of that allowance. It also shows, with certain exceptions, the amounts drawn on contingent bills, and the payments against such amounts. This statement (B) is a statement prepared in the Accountant General's Office of the subscriptions and disbursements on account of the Civil Fund in October 1870 in Bombay. On the debtor side of this account there appears an entry of Rs. 700 on 11th October 1870, for contingencies. This exhibit (C) is a similar account for the month of January 1871, in which there is an item for contingencies, for Rs 310, under date 14th January 1871. In a similar account (D) for April 1871, there is an item for Rs. 436, under date 14th April. In a similar account (E) for July 1871, there is an item of Rs. 430 under date 3rd July. In this statement (F) there is an item of Rs 500, under date 5th September. There is no entry in the book A. of the receipt or expenditure of any of these sums. There are no papers whatever in connection with these bills in the office. I have received from Mr. Hynes, who I understand received them from the office of the Accountant General, these five contingent bills, which purport to be signed by me and initialed by Mr. Hynes. Four of these signatures of my name are certainly forgeries. That on G., though very like my signature, is, I have no shadow of a doubt, also a forgery. I have no doubt that the initials of Mr. Hynes' name are also a forgery, and I would never have signed a bill upon such initials. These forged papers do not represent any real transactions of the fund. This paper is such as is to my personal knowledge used in the office. On the bills (K and J) I should say the signatures purporting to be those of Soares are written by him. As to the others, I cannot speak. The head clerk has generally been in the habit of cashing bills. He draws for, and disburses, to the establishment. This document (L) is the office copy of the account of H. M.'s Treasury with the provident branch of the Bombay Civil Fund. This account runs from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871, and the debit side is copied from the debit side of the Accountant General's monthly statements. In this account I find no entry of a sum of Rs 750 on 11th October 1870, or of Rs. 310, 14th January 1871. This account is in the handwriting of Gunputrao, and initialed by him. It would be the duty of Mr. Hynes to check this account. It has been checked by him. It is initialed as having been checked by him on 19th June 1871. It was sent to the Accountant General on the 3rd July. About two months after, that is, towards the end of August, a supplementary draft account prepared by Gunputrao and checked by Mr. Hynes, was sent to me. Gunputrao brought it to me. I at first refused to sign this, thinking it showed gross carelessness to omit these [illegible] first preparing the account current, [illegible] then no suspicion of anything wrong [illegible] thing more than an error of copying. [illegible] signed the account, and sent it in to the Accou[illegible] having referred to Mr. Hynes, and taken, wh[illegible] me, due notice of the carelessness. This wa[illegible] September. On Sunday last I sent for Gun[illegible] I showed Gunputrao a statement made by Mr[illegible] was read over to Gunputrao, when Gunpu[illegible] statement to me which I took down in writin[illegible] the statement in Court.) On the follo[illegible] saw Soares and showed him the five [illegible] said the signatures on three of them [illegible] his, that on another looked partly li[illegible] that on the fifth bill was not his. [illegible] had never been at the Treasury, and that he h[illegible] ed any of those bills. Gunputrao and S[illegible] into custody that day. On the evening of [illegible] two were brought to my house. Soares [illegible] statement, which I put down in writing. I[illegible] effect—that the signatures on the five bills w[illegible] said that Gunputrao had directed him to cash [illegible] He said that he did cash these bills and pai[illegible] over to Gunputrao He added that he suppos[illegible] were ordinary contingent bills. In regard to [illegible] he said they seemed to be in Gunputrao's handw[illegible] said that he did not know the writing of any [illegible] bills; that he paid no attention to the writ[illegible] took them to be cashed. He added, "This mo[illegible] questioned at the Treasury, I was frightened, [illegible] why I said I had never been at the Treasury [illegible] further—" My present statement is true and [illegible] tarily." I charge Gunputrao with forgery a[illegible] and Soares with fraudulently using as genuin[illegible] knew, or had reason to believe, was forged, and [illegible] they may be dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate remanded the prisoners to jail.

A VICIOUS MONKEY.—A curious ap[illegible] was made to the Clerkenwell police magistrate [illegible] day. It was stated that a troublesome and vic[illegible] monkey, owing to the owner not keeping it c[illegible] was in the habit of getting into the neighbours' [illegible] on their verandahs, and flying at and biting ever[illegible] it came near. A short time since it bit and fr[illegible] child very much. The owner had been remonstr[illegible] but as he would not keep it chained up, the magi[illegible] now asked what course could be adopted to pu[illegible] the nuisance. The magistrate said he could not [illegible] applicant. The remedy was to bring an actio[illegible] damages sustained, or to indict the owner of th[illegible] for keeping a nuisance on his premises. The [illegible] said he thought that as the magistrate had power [illegible] a man for an assault, he could punish a vicious [illegible] The magistrate said that he had no power, bu[illegible] monkey been a ferocious dog he could have issu[illegible] mons against the owner.—*Pall Mall Budget*.

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A CURIOUS CASE OF CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

At the Fort Police Court on Monday, a Hindoo merchant, named Sooma Tejsing, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and laid an information against Dadabhoy Rustomjee, Dinshaw Ardasheer Davur, and Nemchund Nanchund, charging the first two with criminal misappropriation and cheating in respect of certain shipping documents, and the third with aiding and abetting the same.

Sooma Tejsing said—I am a partner in the firm of Runchordas Tooleeydas. About ten days ago my firm shipped fifty-four bales of Compta cotton on board the ship Eastern Belle, and insured the same for Rs. 6,480. On Wednesday last one Nemchund Nanchund, a broker, came to me and my partner Runsordas Toolseydas, and offered to introduce us to a new firm named Cowasjee Jehangeerjee and Co., through whom we could consign our cotton to England, and that he could obtain for us from the firm an advance of £7 per bale. The day following he took me and my partner to an office in Meadow Street, where we saw two Parsees named respectively Dadabhoy Rustomjee and Dinshaw Ardasheer; and two Europeans, the one named Mr. Thomson, but I do not know the name of the second, though I know him by sight. Nemchund introduced us to these four as the partners in the firm of Cowasjee Jehangeer and Co. Dadabhoy Rustomjee told us to bring in shipping documents, and I and my partner then went away and returned with the documents, namely, bill of lading and policy of insurance. I was then asked by Dadabhoy in Thomson's presence to sign a bill of exchange, in triplicate, for £350, which I accordingly did, and endorsed the shipping documents and left all with them. Dadabhoy said, "Come to-morrow and we will pay you Rs. 1,500, and the balance on Saturday." On Friday we were told by Dadabhoy and Nemchund that the slip for the money had not been received from the Bank, and we were told to come on Saturday. We again went and saw Dadabhoy, Nemchund, and the said two Europeans. We were again put off and told to call at 10 o'clock to-day. We again went this morning and found the two Europeans and a Purbhoo. Mr. Thomson said, "Come at 2 o'clock, when Dadabhoy will be here and will pay your money." We went again at 2 o'clock, when Mr Thomson said, "I know nothing about the matter, go to Dadabhoy." I went again and enquired of the Purbhoo who were the partners in Cowasjee Jehangeer and Co. He said he did not know, and that he had been in the service three days. I had been to the said office again this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and was unable to find the said Dadabhoy Rustomjee there or any person to give information as to where he is to be found. The said Mr. Thomson and another European who was there, whose name I do not know, stated on this occasion that they had nothing to do with the firm of Cowasjee Jehangeer and Co., and I further say, from information I have received, that I believe the said Dadabhoy Rustomjee has misappropriated the said documents, and I charge the said Dadabhoy Rustomjee and Dinshaw Ardasheer Davur with criminal misappropriation of the said documents and cheating, and the said Nemchund Nanchund with abetting the same, and pray that warrants may be issued for their apprehension, and that they may be dealt with according to law.

The magistrate granted the warrants as prayed for.

[We are requested to state that the Mr. Thomson, spoken of in this information, is not Mr. Alexander Thomson, Exchange-broker, Tamarind Lane, who knows nothing whatever about any of the parties concerned in the case.]

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE BHIMSEY MANOCK.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of Messrs. Schuster, Sons and Co., opposing creditors, moved that the hearing be postponed until the 20th instant.

Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, on behalf of the insolvent, consented to the application.

The Commissioner ordered the case to be postponed as applied for.

The insolvent's liabilities amount to Rs. 56,222.

RE JEWABHOY ABDOOL ALLY.

Mr. Lang moved that the hearing of the petition be adjourned for a month. The application was not objected to, and was granted. The insolvent's liabilities amount to Rs. 1,99,766.

RE LALLJEE VUSSONJEE.

The Commissioner said he was to have given his decision in this case yesterday (Wednesday), but on looking over his notes, he found it was necessary to refer to the insolvent's account books, which his Lordship had not yet found time to do. The decision would, therefore, be given next Court day. The main facts of the case were published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 30th ultimo.

RE MIRZA ALI MIRZA MAHOMED.

The insolvent applied for a month's time with the view to settle with his creditors. His liabilities amount to Rs. 2,53,082—the good assets to Rs. 2,845, and the bad assets to Rs. 9,564.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of an opposing creditor, consented to the case being postponed until the first Court day in January next.

The Commissioner granted the application.

RE ABDOOL SUTTER HAJEE MAHOMED.

Mr. Farran moved, on behalf of an opposing creditor, that a rule *nisi* granted for the adjudication of insolvency in this case should be made absolute. The application was granted.

RE JOHN COLLETT.

The liabilities in this case amounted to Rs. 41,309, the good assets to Rs. 499, and the bad assets to Rs. 15,599. The insolvent's discharge had been adjourned on certain grounds, and the period having expired, he now came up and was granted a discharge.

RE PURSHOTUM MEGHJEE.

Mr. Taylor moved for a rule absolute to withdraw the petition. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

RE NOWROJEE DHUNJEEBHOY COORLAWALLA.

Mr. Farran (who held Mr. Marriott's brief,) on behalf of an opposing creditor, said the insolvent came up for his final discharge. The case had been for several years before the Court, and Mr. Marriott was at present the only counsel who was fully acquainted with its merits. As he was, however, unavoidably taken to the Appellate Side of the High Court, he asked that the matter be postponed until next week or the week after next.

The insolvent was called forward.

The Commisioner told him he was opposed by Hormusjee Shapoorjee, Dhunjeebhoy Jeewajee Desai, and another; and an application was made to the Court to adjourn the hearing until the next Court day.

Insolvent—It was at the suit of these very creditors that I have been two years in jail. I now come for my discharge, and I don't know what they oppose me for.

Commissioner—That will be considered at the hearing. Have you any objection to an adjournment?

Insolvent—I leave it to your Lordship.

Commissioner—There is a great deal of business before the Court to-day, so that the case might be adjourned until next Court day.

A MARWAREE SHYLOCK.

Re Goverdhundas Mooljee.

The insolvent applied for an interim order. A Marwaree creditor appeared in person to oppose the application.

Marwaree—Why should the man apply for an order of the Court? There is no occasion for him to do so.

Commissioner—He wants to get the benefit of the Insolvent Act to release him from his liabilities.

Marwaree—But he is in no difficulties. I am the only unfortunate creditor. (A laugh.)

Commissioner—He is a fireman on the G. I. P. Railway, and wants to attend to his work, and therefore asks for a protection order.

Marwaree—As I said, I am his only creditor, and I have no objection to his attending to his work if he agrees to pay me by instalments. I will allow him to attend to his work. (A laugh.)

Commissioner—Well, tell the Marwaree, the insolvent has greater confidence in an order of the Court than he has in the verbal bond of his opposing creditor. (Laughter.) He is entitled to a protection order, and it is granted.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

Mr. Sudanund Shricrishna applied that the petition of Kanoba Ramchunder should be dismissed on the ground that he did not proceed with it. The petition was accordingly dismissed.

A Marwaree applied that the petition of Jewanjee Jamsetjee should be dismissed on a similar ground. The application was granted, and the interim order granted to insolvent was cancelled.

Mr. Lang moved, on behalf of an opposing creditor of Mahomed Hajee Tar Mahomed, that the petition should be dismissed on the grounds mentioned in a certificate from the Clerk of the Court, which the learned counsel produced. The petition was filed on the 8th August 1871, and the schedule was filed three days afterwards. On the 6th November last, insolvent applied for and was allowed a month's time to serve notices upon his creditors, and the hearing was fixed for the first Court day in December. But since the 6th November, insolvent had taken no proceedings whatever, and hence the application. The Commissioner ordered the petition to be dismissed.

The petitions of Canjee Treecum, a cloth dealer, Hursey Vera, a grain dealer, and Motichund Sunker, a merchant, who did not proceed with them, were also dismissed.

RE TRECUMJEE VELLJEE AND ANOTHER.

An application for an adjournment, made by Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee on a former occasion, had been referred to the Official Assignee for report. Mr. Budroodin yesterday repeated his application and asked for six months' time in order to enable insolvent to compromise with his creditors.

Mr. Taylor, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application and submitted that the petition should be dismissed. Notwithstanding all the adjournments in the case, the insolvents had done nothing. It had been ordered that, if the petition was not proceeded with on the first Court day in December, it should be dismissed; and Mr. Taylor asked that this should be done.

Mr. Budroodin replied that his learned friend was wrong in stating that the insolvents had done nothing. They had compromised since the last hearing with seven of their creditors, and they expected to be able to compromise with the rest. There had been many difficulties in their way as some of the creditors resided in England, but still they were doing their best.

Mr. Taylor said, if the Court was inclined to grant further time, he would certainly ask for costs.

The Commissioner, reviewing the circumstances of the case, was of opinion that the insolvents had been trying to compromise with their creditors. The liabilities were Rs. 1,20,000. Of that sum Rs. 33,000 had been compromised. The remaining Rs. 70,000 were to be reduced to about Rs. 40,000 on the arrival of assets which insolvents expected to realise in England. If an insolvent could arrange with his creditors without the interference of the Court, he should certainly be allowed to do so. His Lordship did not think the petition ought to be dismissed; but still, he would not grant an adjournment for six months. He granted insolvents two months' time, at the end of which the case, if not compromised, should go on in the usual way. With regard to the question of costs, his Lordship thought this was not a case in which he should grant any.

RE MOOLJEE RAMJEE.

The liabilities of this insolvent amounted to Rs. 2,58,599, and the bad assets to Rs. 2,07,418. Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter, appeared for an opposing creditor, Ambaishunker Devie. Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Munsooklal Moogutlal Munshi, appeared for the insolvent.

Mr. Farran stated the case for the opposing creditor, to whom no less a sum than Rs. 31,795 was due, but being a man from Madras, the opposing creditor had not obtained access to all the sources of information which were available to a resident of Bombay. The grounds of opposition were as follow—1. That the insolvent had fraudulently, and with the intent to conceal the state of his affairs and to defeat the objects of the Indian Insolvent Act, purposely withheld the production of certain books and papers relating to such of his affairs as are subject to investigation under the Act. 2. That he had fraudulently made false entries in, and withheld other entries from certain of his books relating to such of his affairs as are subject to investigation under the Act. 3. That he had fraudulently, and with the intent to diminish the sum to be divided among his creditors, concealed certain portions of his property by opening separate accounts in his books in the names of his sons, and placing large sums of money to the credit of such accounts. 4. That he had fraudulently, with further intent to diminish the sum to be divided among his creditors, concealed certain portions of his property. 5. That he had fraudulently given undue preference to certain of his creditors. 6. That he had wilfully abstained from filing his petition in insolvency until six months after he suspended payment, whereby certain sums of money and other property, voluntarily made over by the insolvent to certain of his creditors, became by lapse of time irrecoverable under section 24 of the Insolvent Act. The learned counsel entered into particulars of each of these grounds of opposition, and called witnesses in support of them. The case was not finished when the Court rose, and will be continued next Wednesday.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day, the following, among other, insolvents were granted their discharges:—Govindram Lukhmidas and Nanabhoy Luckmidas, merchants, liabilities Rs. 61,500, and bad assets Rs. 22,800. Robert Cumming, a sea-faring man, liabilities Rs. 1,369. Aaron Abraham, a writer, liabilities Rs. 20,000. Tejpall Soonderjee, a broker, liabilities Rs. 1,380. Edwin Blackburn, a preventive officer, liabilities Rs. 2,000. Mulloo Nowjee and others, milk-sellers, liabilities Rs. 5,000. Choonilal Jumnadas, writer, liabilities Rs. 7,761.

DAVE CARSON.

Last night the versatile Dave appeared in Morley Hall, Colaba, and seeing that in the mouths of the residents in that quarter of the island his name and fame are as familiar as household words, we need scarcely add that he was met by a numerous audience. He performed in his best style,

> "Making those laugh who never laughed before,
> And those who laughed before now laugh the more,"

though we should imagine that to find one who had not laughed with Dave before would entail a search as harassing as Japhet's for a father. As a nigger he was perfectly side-splitting. He assumes this part so admirably that we might pardon the mistake of any person who may say that Mr. Carson is a nigger by birth, but ordinarily paints himself white just to have the benefit of European society. As a temperance lecturer, his performances were as comical as those of the Society before which he asserts he lectured—to wit, the Bombay Branch of the East India Association. As a delineator of Police Court scenes, commend us to Carson Sahib. Is it the magistrate—not, let us hasten to explain, the present respected Chief—that you want to see? There he is, reproduced in Dave, and you hear the magisterial tones, "You are fined five rupees, Sir! Take him away!" commencing somewhere about the region of the boots, rumbling up the mysterious cavern of the inner man, and bursting out at the mouth, in short apoplectic, but powerful spurts, just as if the original were standing before you. Is it a Mussulman who has taken more than the Koran allows him, and consequently, for his impiety, finds himself in the clutches of the law, that you wish to hear apologising to the world, through the magistrate, for his relapse from the path of duty? There you have him in Dave Carson. You hear his curious abandonment of his native tongue and his awful rush at the magistrate on his own ground of the English language, producing an intensely comical effect. But, above all, do you wish to see that marvellous compound of conceit, English jargon, floundering philosophy, and curry and rice, the Bengalee Baboo? There are good men among the Baboos, but take this particular type of a numerous class which Dave presents to you. Could anything in character-drawing be more exquisite? You hear the Baboo—a very good Bengalee Baboo, a first class B.A., *bus!* he calls himself—telling of his desire to flatter the English by imitating them in that particular moment when the social bowl goes round. He wants to learn an English song. "Ishweet Ishspirit, heer ma prayer," is the object of his ambition. The musical lesson is, in its way, we think, as inimitable as Sothern's attempt in "Dundreary" to count his fingers and define certain exact family relationships thereby. The Baboo gets tired of the fundamental preparations of the English school of music, and he sings his own song, consisting of a pleasing native air, scraps of nonsensical English phrases which the Baboo believes to be *pucka*, and some very humorous pieces of delineation, such, for instance, as the Hindoo lady in her festive moments. No wonder you laugh at the Baboo. You know, from what has occurred in your own experience, that certain points in the impersonation are hit off *au merveille*, and you wonder at the felicitous knack which brings you face to face with that ludicrous blind groping among the intricacies of the English grammar which distinguishes the conversation of many people you meet with in everyday life. Were it for nothing else than to see his "Baboo," Dave Carson would be worth a visit. But he has other strings to his bow. Madame Carson is a sweet singer, Mons. Semeladis is a capital violinist, and these, with a tasteful tenor and good pianist, make abundant variety in the evening's entertainment. Dave will perform to-night at the Grant Road Theatre, and we opine that they who go to see him will do well.

AMATEUR CONCERT.

On Tuesday evening a very pleasant little concert was given in the Scottish Freemasons' Hall, Cumballa Hill Road, by lady and gentlemen members of our amateur local talent. On entering the compound the eye was at once arrested by a pleasing arrangement of lights. The fountain in front of the bungalow was surrounded with little lamps, whose rays sparkled prettily on the falling waters; the pillars of the portico had lamps festooned around them, bringing out the whole of the details of the front of the building with admirable distinctness; coloured lamps peeped out here and there in the surrounding foliage, and over the gateway a flaming device was the "cynosure of modern eyes." Once inside the hall signs of the taste and care of the committee were still apparent. We shall say nothing of the attractions set forth in the lower floor by Mr. Hammond and his staff—these have a silent eloquence which must be known to everybody and need no panegyric; so we shall pass on to the second floor. On the landing a statue was pedestaled, and what at home we would call exotics were disposed at short intervals; in the hall itself, the front of the platform was decorated with more of our Oriental vegetation, and the walls were decorated with portraits of Right Worshipfuls and other elegant symbols of the Masonic craft. A very good audience filled in the picture completely.

The concert opened with the "Tancredi" overture. This is a composition which requires the most complete facility of execution. In this as well as attention to the leader we thought the orchestra was defective, and at times it appeared to us that it would have been the better of a violoncello and a tenor violin. "Farewell to the Forest" introduced the chorus. The ladies were well represented in voice and number; the basses were just sufficient; but the tenors were unmistakeably wanting. A violin solo by Herr Schmuck followed. He was, according to the programme, to have played a tremolo of De Beriot's, but he did not. The piece which he substituted was executed so cleverly that a unanimous recall was the result. A difficult fantasia on "Yankee Doodle" was equally well performed and received, though now and then we thought the pianist was a little out. It is only fair to this gentleman, however, to state that his accompaniments were on the whole tastefully and correctly played throughout the evening. The trio, "O Memory," were it not for the ladies, we would fain forget. However, the soprano and contralto were all that could be wished, and all three succeeded in keeping the difficult time. The solo, "David singing before Saul," was a treat, and the gentleman who gave it, while showing that he had a voice of good calibre, especially in the medium notes, also proved that he had not a soul above paying attention to the sentiment. We regretted much that the canvas roof of the hall had such an evident effect in deadening the voice of the singer, because it placed both him and his audience to a disadvantage, to a certain extent—the one being unable to show under the most favourable circumstances the light that was in him, and the audience being deprived of the enhancement of pleasure that would have been theirs had the hall done as much justice to the vocalist as he did to his song. He was deservedly *encored*, on which he tripped off, "O tell me how to woo thee" in capital style. "The Wedding Chorus," from the Grand Duchess, went, we thought, very tamely, considering the nature of the theme. We must confess that the impression we experienced from the efforts of the choristers on this occasion—ladies as well as gentlemen, we are bound to admit—was that matrimony was rather a sad affair than otherwise; of the tenors especially, if they are bachelors, we would say that if they cannot show more enthusiasm when their own "blissful occasion" comes, they deserved to be left out in celibatic cold all the days of their life. This terminated the first part of the programme.

The second part opened with the exquisite overture from "Fra Diavolo." We liked the orchestra very much in this. At times, we were constrained to feel what we felt all through, that the performers would have been much the better of careful practice together, because an overture such as this of Auber's is not exactly the place where one instrument can show its total independence of all its brother instruments; but in the more martial passages they were very successful, keeping a good steady swing. The soprano solo, "My Mother bids me bind my Hair," one of the most charming efforts in Haydn's repertoire, was tastefully and feelingly sung. The lady who gave it was suffering, we regret to hear, from a cold, but, notwithstanding this misfortune she did her share of the programme most creditably. Her lower notes were particularly sweet. Rossini's "Il Carnivallo," which followed, was one of the best performances of the evening. The voices seemed better balanced, time was better kept, and more telling *verve* was displayed throughout it than there had been during the evening. The music has a sprightliness about it that could scarcely fail to carry a singer with it, but nevertheless, on Tuesday night the choristers may flatter themselves that the *encore* which at once followed the last note of the "Carnivallo" was not due altogether to appreciation of the music. A flute solo by a gentleman well known in Bombay was next kindly given, the subject chosen being Clinton's "Napolitaine." The "mellifluous breathings soft and low" were much admired, and the conclusion of the really dexterous performance was greeted with an amount of applause which the performer could easily have construed into an *encore*, but as the hour was getting late he declined it, and great was the regret of the audience accordingly. He was skilfully accompanied on the pianoforte. The second part of the programme, and the concert, was brought to a close with the popular chorus, "The Men of Hearlech." The music went all right, but there was a woeful lack of the fire that was necessary to represent the stirring sentiments that occur in the course of the song. As it was, the audience were very nearly having it over again. We may add that some slight disappointment was felt by the audience that the national anthem did not close the proceedings as is usual, and as was intimated in some of the programmes.

The talented gentleman who presided at the piano during the evening is already well known in Bombay, and to him unqualified praise is due for the able manner in which he performed his duties as accompanist.

The talent that was observable throughout the performances suggested to us that, in the decay of one band of musical devotees whose performances the public of Bombay used to be familiar with, the ladies and gentlemen who lent their assistance on this occasion would form a valuable nucleus for a reorganised Philharmonic society. We are sure they would meet with the appreciation they deserve. A bold leader is all that is required to rush into the present musical gap.

CARWAR STATE RAILWAY.

CARWAR TO HOOBLEE AND GUDDUK.

Plans, Estimates, and Specifications for this line have been prepared by Mr. Shaw, the Chief Engineer.

2. The following observations, containing an analysis of Mr. Shaw's estimate, and also treating of matters connected with the scheme on which he has not touched, will, it is hoped, somewhat assist in the consideration of this subject; and to facilitate reference to the plans, I will give a short description of them to indicate where any particular information is given.

3. They consist of.

1st—An index plan, comprising the collectorates of North Canara and Dharwar, on which the general direction of the line as now laid out is shown.

2nd—A reduced plan on a scale of 2 inches to a mile with a section to the same horizontal scale and a vertical one of 1 inch to 100 feet. These are reduced copies of the working plans and sections, are continuous, and show the curves, gradients, bridges, and culverts, rendering a reference to the working plans only necessary for actual details.

3rd—Working plans and sections to a scale of 1 inch to 4 statute chains horizontal and 20 feet vertical. On sidelong ground the side widths are plotted on the plan, and the cuttings being coloured red and the embankments green, a very good idea can be formed of the nature of the ground at those places. Retaining walls are also marked on the plan. On the section are full details of depths and heights of cuttings and embankments, with quantities of earthwork, trial pits or borings, drainage areas, and a few cross sections to give a general idea of the slope of the ground. There are also separate sheets containing a very large number of cross sections.

4th—A full set of working drawings of bridges, culverts, stations, &c.

4. A specification is attached, so that contracts could at once be entered into for any portion of the work.

5. The estimates are in full detail, each district being shown separately. Attached to the report is a schedule of rates for each district, together with a summary of the estimates.

6. The report itself describes fully the main features of the line and the deviations from the original survey of 1869. It appears from this that on District No. 1 the line has been lengthened about half a mile, but with improved gradients and reduction of work. On District No. 2 the increase in length is about 4 miles; but it will be necessary either still further to increase this distance, or to add to the work between the 21st and 26th miles, to obtain a gradient of 1 in 80 instead of 1 in 61. Mr. Shaw is confident that a deviation can be made to effect this On District No. 3 the increase in length is about 8 miles, but a ruling gradient of 1 in 40 instead of 1 in 17 has been obtained with a vast reduction in work. The earthwork on this district can be still more reduced, and as cross sections have been taken at almost every chain, a careful adjustment of the line to the gradient by a slightly altered location could be done in the office, and should, I think, be at once taken in hand. Press of time prevented its being done to accompany this report. On District No. 4 there is an increase in distance of about 1½ miles with considerable reduction in work. The total increase in distance between Carwar and Hooblee on the survey of 1869 is therefore 14 miles, but with improved gradients and at reduced cost

7. The following summary of the principal items of the Estimates of 1869 and 1871 will show at a glance where the great difference lies:—

CARWAR TO HOOBLEE.

Items.	Total Cost.		Cost per Mile.	
	1869.	1871.	1869.	1871.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Earthwork	30,84,413	14,23,154	32,297	12,987
Rock-cutting	8,0[illegible],418	3,29,347	8,381	3,005
Bridges and Culverts	19,98,393	8,34,559	20,925	7,616
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,547	......
Tunnels	8,26,4[illegible]0	1,89,44[illegible]	8,652	[illegible]
Permanent-way	20,54,886	14,97,716	21,517	13,667
Ballast	10,21,044	2,58,764	10,691	2,361
Fencing	2,86,506	......	3,000	......
Level Crossings	27,000	6,800	283	62
Road Diversions	63,712	9,844	667	90
Clearing Jungle	36,001	......	377	......
Telegraph	42,975	93,143	450	850
Stations	5,50,000	1,64,848	5,760	1,505
Total of above items.	1,09,39,501	48,00,290	1,14,548	43,805

8. This difference arises partly from a decrease in the amount of works and the rates at which they have been estimated; partly from some works, such as fencing, being omitted, and also from others, such as stations, being designed for a minimum traffic.

9. Mr. Shaw's prices for earthwork vary from 4 to 6 annas, and Mr. Buchanan's from 8 to 10; but as the latter only includes three-fourths of his embankments, I would roughly estimate the reduction at 30 per cent. Mr. Shaw is very confident, from information he has received from Executive Engineers and Contractors in those districts and elsewhere, that in construction his prices will not be exceeded. If contractors accustomed to waggon work could be obtained, I am confident that 6 annas on the ghauts, where the lead only average 250 yards from cutting to embankment, would be ample, even if quantities in cuttings only were estimated. Mr. Shaw has calculated his cuttings at slopes of 1 to 1 and in some cases ½ to 1. I have some doubts of this latter being sufficient.

10. For masonry Mr. Shaw's prices are only one-half of Mr. Buchanan's. In districts where stone, brick, clay and fuel are plentiful, I think Mr. Shaw's rates, viz. Rs. 10 to Rs. 12½ per cubic yard, are sufficient, notwithstanding the scarcity of lime and cost of labour.

11. The total length of tunnelling is 1,005 yards, and the longest one on the ghauts at the 58th mile Mr. Shaw hopes to be able to avoid by a short diversion of the line. His average rate is Rs. 180 per yard, and as the sectional area is only one-third, and the lining only one-half that of tunnels for a wide gauge double line, the amount seems ample.

12. A 36-lb. rail is estimated for and of steel for District No. 3. On curves of 330 feet radius the outer rail is one per cent. longer than the inner, and this in a 20 feet rail amounts to 2·4 inches. To avoid frequent cutting of rails and repunching of holes for fish bolts, three different lengths might be sent out, of say 20 ft., 20 ft. 1½ inch, and 20 ft. 2½ inch, as they would suit curves of 5, 8, and 12 chains radius.

13. The depth of ballast is a little in excess of that named in the instructions issued by the Government of India. With heavy embankments or in a black soil country 6 inches under the sleepers is not sufficient, and there should be 18 inches at least beyond the ends of the sleepers, or it is difficult for platelayers to keep the rails in line. A little extra ballast fully repays itself in wages for maintaining the permanent-way in line and levels.

14. Fencing has been omitted altogether, as it is understood that some alteration in the law is contemplated with reference to the herding of cattle that will render fencing unnecessary on railways where the speed of trains is limited to 15 miles an hour.

15. Swing bars are designed for level crossings with 400 yards of fencng.

16. The cost of telegraph is put down at Rs. 850 per mile. Mr. Buchanan named Rs. 450.

17. The stations are of the plainest description, consisting of a shed, booking office, and Station Master's room. At Carwar, Yellapoor, Hooblee and Gudduk running sheds are estimated for. These will also serve as temporary workshops for petty repairs. At Carwar I would place the workshops, stores, &c., in the present Government depot, and the most convenient place for the passenger and goods station would be where the two roads branch off near the Government Stores, and a line laid thence to the Bunder.

18. I would recommend only one class of locomotives for this line. This should be an eight-wheeled engine weighing when loaded 24 tons and utilizing the whole of its weight for traction. The fire-box should be designed for burning wood fuel, and it should be able to traverse 5 chain curves with ease. The Fairlie engine, if not too complicated, has most of these requirements, with the additional advantage of not requiring turntables, working equally well in both directions.

19. Bogie carriages and waggons are generally recommended for lines with sharp curves, but small vechicles are preferable for this country from the greater ease with which ordinary coolies can move them about the stations and the probability of their being more fully loaded. The objection to small waggons is, that, as usually constructed, the space between each waggon adds materially to the length of the train, but with central buffers and closely coupled with radial couplings this would be reduced to a minimum. The only advantage I can see in bogie carriages and waggons is the reduction in the number of brake and brakesmen.

20. Mr. Shaw has not included rolling-stock in his estimate. Six thousand rupees per mile will, I think, be a fair sum to allow for it.

21. The following statement of cost per mile compiled from Mr. Shaw's estimate (but including rolling-stock) will show at once the peculiarities of each district:—

Estimated Cost per Mile.

Description.	District Number.					Average.
	1	2	3	4	5	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Earthwork	4,18[illegible]	10,650	25,420	10,797	3,458	10,675
Rock-cutting	3,444	1,435	9,463	...	2,156	2,8[illegible]0
Bridges and Culverts	3,998	6,618	13,930	4,090	4,912	6,403
Retaining walls	519	...	2,789	75	81	576
Tunnels	3,159	...	5,187	...	...	1,258
Permanent-way and sidings	12,476	12,333	15,418	13,948	14,792	13,941
Ballasting	1,5[illegible]5	[illegible],575	4,20[illegible]	2,100	2,10[illegible]	2,[illegible]98
Level crossings	73	114	34	41	1[illegible]	49
Road diversions	97	9[illegible]	41	110	...	68
Telegraph	85[illegible]	850	850	850	850	850
Stations	2,098	849	1,940	1,435	1,354	1,438
Land	96	9[illegible]	96	96	96	96
Contingencies and Engineering	8,14[illegible]	8,654	19,893	8,385	7,453	10,120
Rs.	46,765	43,272	99,46[illegible]	41,927	37,264	50,602
Rolling Stock	6,000	6,00[illegible]	6,0[illegible]	6,000	6,000	6,0[illegible]0
Rs.	52,765	49,27[illegible]	1,05,46[illegible]	47,927	43,264	56,6[illegible]
1 Year's Maintenance	1,5[illegible]	1,[illegible]00	2,000	1,500	1,500	1,584
Total ... Rs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,07,46[illegible]	49,427	44,764	58,186

22. This gives a total from Carwar to Gudduk of Rs. 84,18,583 including rolling-stock and maintenance for one year. Maintenance I have placed last as I have some doubt whether it should be charged to capital or to the first year's revenue from traffic.

23. The traffic between Carwar and Hooblee has been estimated at Rs. 14,000 per mile per annum, and this estimate appears to be based on reliable statistics. Between Hooblee and Gudduk Rs. 10,000 per mile has been assumed. The annual receipts based on the above would be as follows:—

	Miles		Rs.		Rs.
Carwar to Hooblee	109·53	at	14,000	=	15,34,120
Hooblee to Gudduk	35·11	at	10,000	=	3,51,100
Total Annual Receipts......Rs.					18,85,220

24. This traffic would be worked by a mixed train of passengers and goods each way daily, as passengers are expected to be few in number, and supplement by special goods trains to suit the traffic.

25. The ruling gradients naturally divide the line into three districts, viz.:—

	Distance. Miles.	Ruling Gardients. Ascending.	Descending.
Carwar to 46th mile	46	1 in 80	1 in 80
46th Mile to Yellapoor	22	1 in 40	1 in 80
Yellapoor to Gudduk	76½	1 in 100	1 in 100

This is on the supposition that the 1 in 61 at the 21st to 26th mile is altered, as also the 1 in 80 east of Yellapoor.

26. Considering the nature of the traffic, and it is expected that five-sixths of the goods traffic would be to the Coast, I would suggest its being divided into two working sections only, making the changing station at Yellapoor and having no special class of engines or separate expensive ghaut establishment. The loads between Yellopoor and Carwar might then be regulated solely by the ruling gradient of 1 in 80, as I am confident that with a proper system of brakes applied to all vehicles, the load that an engine would take up 1 in 80 could safely be taken down 1 in 40, especially, where, as in the present instance, there are so many brakes in the incline of both level portions and ascending gradients. This shows that as regards the great bulk of the traffic the loads may be regulated by a ruling gradient of 1 in 80, and it will be seen by the following statement of the duty of a 24 ton engine that it would haul back the return train of waggons together with about one-fourth the paying load of the descending train.

27. Duty of a 24-ton engine utilizing all its weight for traction.

Narrow Gauge Stock.

Gradients....	Mixed Trains. Carriages Tons.	Passenger Tons.	Waggons Tons.	Goods Tons.	Goods Trains. Waggons Tons.	Goods Tons.
1 in 80	15	7½	36	97½	43½	112½
1 in 40	15	7½	36	17½	43½	32½
Present Wide Gauge Stock.						
1 in 80	22½	7½	63	63	78	78
1 in 40	22½	7½	46 only		76 only	

28. With the statistics of the working of the present Indian lines as a basis, the above will enable us to form an approximate estimate for the working of the narrow gauge. It shows that with the present wide gauge stock the paying load would be only one-half that on the narrow gauge, as in the one case one mixed and one goods train would only contain 141 tons of goods in one direction, and would have to leave 19 tons of waggons behind on the return journey, whereas in the other case the paying load in one direction would be 210 tons, all empty vehicles would be hauled back together with 50 tons of goods.

29. This reduction of one-half would be in locomotive expenses, and maintenance and renewal of permanent-way and rolling stock, which from about two-thirds of the total working expenses of Indian Railways. A reduction of 33 per cent. may therefore be calculated on, so that where, with the present wide gauge stock, the working expenses are 50 per cent. of receipts, they would on the narrow gauge be only 33⅓ per cent

30. But any estimate based either on a percentage of receipts or a rate per mile per annum, can only be a guess, requiring great experience and local knowledge to be even approximate. The nearest approach to accuracy is a train mile rate based on the gross weight of the train. This resolves itself as regards two-thirds the cost of working, to a rate per ton per mile.

31. According to Mr. Rendel's note on work done by the East Indian Railway in 1870, attached to Mr. Danvers' report, it appears that the goods trains carried only 40 per cent. of their maximum capacity. This is accounted for by the difficulty of obtaining full train loads both ways and from mineral train waggons returning empty. The Carwar line will partake somewhat of these peculiarities, and I therefore purpose taking 40 per cent. of the maximum as the average paying load which would give a train of 160 tons gross load with a ruling gradient of 1 in 80. The gross weight of an average goods train on the East Indian line appears to be about 380 tons, and the cost per train mile Rs. 1-30-0 or nine-tenths of a pie per ton per mile. I have no information as to the ruling gradient on that line, but I think I am safe in assuming that an engine of equal power would haul about double the load on East Indian, it would on the Carwar line, and this would give a rate of 1 8/10 pies per ton per mile, which on 160 tons gross load would be Rs 1-8-0 or 3 shillings per train mile. This works out so closely to the cost of working of Indian lines generally taking into consideration the peculiarities of each, that I look upon it as the nearest approach to accuracy that can be made.

32. To obtain an approximate train mileage I will suppose that the mixed train would take down to the Coast an average of 50 tons daily for 200 days, and from the Coast 10 tons for 200 days, or 10,000 tons in one direction and 2,000 in the other. Taking the traffic at 70,000 tons of goods in one direction and 15,000 in the other, this leaves 60,000 tons to be carried by specials in 668 trains and 13,000 tons in 296 trains. This is on the supposition of the trains carrying 80 per cent. of their maximum capacity in one direction and returning empty. From Hooblee to Gudduk, with a ruling gradient of 1 in 100, the traffic of Rs. 10,000 per mile should be worked with 1,600 trains annually. The number of train miles would then be as follows:—

	Trains.	Train Miles.
Carwar to Hooblee.	2,654 by 109½	290,613
Hooblee to Gudduk.	1,600 by 35	56,000
Total train miles......		346,613

33. The above train mileage is for a mixed train each way, daily, with accommodation for 150 passengers; goods trains, which, together with the mixed trains, would carry 70,000 tons to the Coast, and 15,000 tons from it, and calculating a load of only 40 per cent. of the capacity of the waggons. Taking this at Rs. 1½ per train mile, the annual cost of working would be Rs. 5,19,919.

34. We have now the estimated cost of the line Rs. 84,18,583, the traffic Rs. 18,85,220, and the working expenses Rs. 5,19,919, leaving a profit of Rs. 13,65,301, or rather more than 16 per cent. on capital. There is in this sufficient evidence to show that this line would be a profitable one even at a greatly increased cost and with a greatly reduced traffic.

35. Should it be decided on to proceed with the construction of this line, I would recommend that the first district from Carwar to the 17th mile be at once let by contract. Also that the line should be located as quickly as possible, at least as far as Hooblee, and work commenced at all points, as soon as the location is decided on and contracts can be let, as it would not be profitable to work any portion for traffic short of Hooblee.

36. The materials for permanent way and ballast waggons should be at once indented for, stored at Carwar, and forwarded along the line as carriage was available. There would be altogether about 10,000 tons for which sufficient return carts could be obtained if materials were always ready in store for transmission when opportunities offered. By establishing a minor depot as high up the Gungavulli river as possible, advantage might also be taken of return carts from Coompta to Dharwar and Hooblee.

37. Mr. Shaw has included in his estimate the cost of carting the entire of the permanent-way materials, and to facilitate earthwork, by employing waggons, and thus reducing the number of labourers one half, they should be delivered at numerous depots all along the line. It might be advisable to make the rails shorter than 20 feet, with a view to taking advantage of pack bullocks for taking them to places difficult of access by other means.

38. The rolling stock should be sent to Carwar. Locomotives could easily be erected there, and timber for carriages and waggons is cheaper there than elsewhere.

39. Notice should be given at as early a date as possible to the Conservator of Forests for the supply of sleepers, in order that he may have time to provide well-seasoned sleepers when required.

40. The contract amounts, exclusive of permanent-way materials, would be about four lakhs for District No. 1, six lakhs for District No. 2, eighteen lakhs for District No. 3, ten lakhs for District No. 4, and seven lakhs for District No. 5. They are therefore of sufficient importance to attract the attention of a good class of contractors, notwithstanding the character some of the districts bear for unhealthiness.

WUDDY GHAUT SURVEY.

41. This survey has been connected with the line to Carwar at Hebool. The ruling gradient is 1 in 30, but Mr. Shaw thinks this might be altered to 1 in 40; but heavy works would be necessary at some gorges, which cannot apparently be avoided. The survey connecting this line with Hooblee or Gudduk was not proceeded with, and after a close investigation of the subject I have come to the conclusion that the decision virtually arrived at, to adopt the Arbyle route, is the correct one. The extension to Gudduk will catch all the Bellary and Dumbull cotton, so that the only districts that would be benefited by the Wuddy Ghaut route are Kurrujghee, Ranee Bednore, and Bunkapoor, and these at the expense of the Hooblee, Gudduk and Northern Districts, which form 78 per cent. of the cotton soil of the collectorate, and with their average yield of only 55 lbs. per acre are less able to bear additional cost of carriage than Kurrujghee, with its average yield of 162 lbs. per acre.

42. If the development of cotton cultivation alone is aimed at, the line from Hooblee to Gudduk with the shortest possible connection with a port is the correct one, especially as Hooblee and Gudduk are the present centres of trade, and any deviation to the south would reduce, if not entirely cut off, what was expected to be diverted from Rutnagherry and Vingorla, which I find forms a large item in the estimate of traffic.

SHOLAPOOR TO HOOBLEE AND BUNKAPOOR.

43. By some a preference is given to this route as an outlet for the produce of the Southern Mahratta Country and specially the cotton of the Dharwar districts.

44. As regards cost I would estimate it at about the same rate per mile as that to Carwar; for although there are no Ghants that I am aware of, there are several important rivers and streams to cross draining an aggregate area of 30,000 square miles, whereas the Carwar line crosses the drainage of only about 1,200 square miles.

45. The traffic per mile would not be nearly so great as on the Carwar line. Carts would compete with it for the Dharwar cotton, the Bellary cotton has already a railway to Bombay as also the Raichore districts, and the Belgaum cotton would most likely continue to use the port of Vingorla, so that, out of the 35,000 tons expected on the Ghaut line, I would not calculate on more than 16,000 going *via* Sholapoor, especially as in the former estimate allowance was made for development of cotton traffic is consequence of reduced rates of carriage.

46. The Sholapoor line is strongly advocated by the Bombay cotton merchants, as it would no doubt benefit them by giving uninterrupted communication with the cotton districts and forcing a large portion of the cotton to Bombay instead of Carwar. But this would be at the expense of the cultivators, and the merchants would not be losers, as the prices in the districts are ruled by the rates at which it can be delivered at the port of shipment.

47. Another interest affected by the Sholapoor route is the G. I. P. Railway by an increase of traffic to the extent of, say, 15,000 tons annually. To compete with carts to the Coast it would be necessary for them to reduce their charges on cotton to 20 Rupees per ton for the 282 miles to Bombay.

This they could afford to do, as the only increase in expenditure would be in locomotive power and repairs and renewals of permanent way and waggons which may on the G. I. P. Railway be taken at 4 pies per ton per mile or Rs. 6 for the whole distance. This would leave a profit of 2 lakhs annually.

48. This would be a direct gain to Government as regards their guarantee till the profits on the entire line reach 5 per cent, but it might fairly be looked upon as a tax on the Dharwar districts to assist the G. I. P. Railway and cover the Government guarantee without giving them any corresponding advantages.

49. The Sholapoor line, therefore, as regards cotton, would not improve the position of the cultivators in the Dharwar districts; consequently, no sound reason could be given for increased assessment as could undoubtedly be given were the Carwar line constructed.

50. To consider the system of railway for the Dharwar districts solely with reference to cotton, seems to me a very narrow view of the subject. No doubt a large area of the soil is suitable for cotton, but from its being a rotative crop only about 10 per cent. of the total area of the collectorate can be planted annually. Then about 35 per cent. is required for food grains, leaving nearly one-half to be cultivated for exportable produce, provided there is a sufficiently cheap means of carrying it to the coast. From some recent returns of prices of food grains I find that those quoted at about Rs. 17 a candy at Dharwar were at the same date Rs. 24 a candy at Carwar, the difference Rs. 7 not being sufficient to pay for carriage at the present rates of about Rs. 15 a candy but more than sufficient for a railway rate of Rs. 4 a candy.

51. As an acre produces about a candy of grain, this shows, 1st—That a district producing grain for export instead of cotton would provide ten times the traffic for a railway, and 2nd. That an acre of grain crop producing a candy at Rs. 16, is more profitable to the cultivator than an acre yielding 80 lbs. of cotton at 3 annas a pound, provided the demand for grain equals the supply; 3rd, That the saving in the carriage of the produce of an acre of grain to the Coast would be Rs. 3 and of cotton Rs. 1; and 4th, that the construction of the Carwar line would warrant an increase in the assessment of all descriptions of land in the collectorate.

52. If Government raised the assessment, on an average, only four annas an acre, thus giving the cultivator three-fourths of the gain accruing from improved communications, there would be an increase of revenue, in the Dharwar collectorate alone, of about five lakhs annually, sufficient to pay five per cent. on capital for the construction of 200 miles of railway or one mile of railway to each sixteen square miles of country.

53. The more I investigate this subject the more am I confirmed in my opinion that the correct way of developing the resources of the country is, first, to increase the number of ports or harbours and to connect them with the interior by cheap lines of communication. Lines connecting one inland town with another are of comparative little value, as are also feeders, as they are called, to long lines where the junction is several hundred miles from the coast. They may serve a cotton district and in that case be important developers, but for other produce can only be of local use, as few of the bulky products will bear more than 150 miles of railway charges. But having once reached the Coast, it can be taken by boat four hundred miles; for the same sum it can be taken 100 miles by railway or 40 miles by road. Seasons of famine and scarcity are of course exceptions, as prices then admit of grain being imported from greater distances, but in this case, lines to the Coast give greater facilities for importing grain, with a wider range of markets, so that a surplus crop is ensured a better sale, and a scarcity is supplied at lower rates

54. In conclusion, I will briefly summarise my remarks:

1st. The line from Carwar to Hooblee, as compared with Mr. Buchanan's survey of 1869 though increased in length 14½ per cent, is reduced in total cost of 53 per cent. and in mileage cost 59 per cent.

2nd. The ruling gradient is improved below the Ghauts from 1 in 60 to 1 in 80, in the Ghauts from 1 in 17 to 1 in 40, and above the Ghauts from 1 in 60 to 1 in 100.

3rd. Taking the estimate of receipts from previous reports and basing the cost of working on the statistics of Indian Railways, a net profit is shown of 16 per cent. per annum on the estimate.

4th. The Wuddy Ghaut line is not so favourable as the Arbyle Ghaut route, (1) because it is longer, (2) because the cotton districts generally would not be so well served.

5th. The Sholapoor route would be to the advantage of the Bombay merchants, the G. I. P. Railway, and the Government as regards their guarantee of the Railway, but at the expense of the cultivators of the Dharwar districts.

6th. The construction of the Carwar line would warrant an increased assessment to the extent of five lakhs on the Dharwar districts alone, whereas the construction of the Sholapoor line would not justify any increase.

7th. The correct way of developing the resources of the country is to provide cheap means of conveying their produce to the coast by the most direct route.

Lastly. That in carrying out a system of Railways for the Southern Mahratta Country the most important feature and the one to be first attended to is cheap communication with the coast, and this will be best served by the construction of the line now proposed from Carwar to Hooblee and Gudduck.

A. W. FORDE,
Mem. Inst. C. E.

Poona, 29th September 1871.

No. 455 OF 1871.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
Superintending Engineer's Office, S. D., Camp Neepanee, 23rd February 1871.

To the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Bombay.

Sir,—Having lately inspected the Arbyle Ghaut road from Hooblee to Carwar and the Devimony Ghaut road from Sircy to Coompta, I have the honour to offer the following observations on these main lines of the cotton traffic through Canara, and of the prospect of the trade passing through the district in connection with the projected railway.

2. In the first place I have the pleasure to report, for the information of Government, that in my opinion all cause of complaint as respects the condition of the Arbyle Ghaut road throughout its entire length from Hooblee to Carwar has been removed. There is now no real obstruction to the cotton traffic on the whole line. It is true some of the gradients on the Arbyle Ghaut itself are steeper than would be permitted on a modern ghaut road, and some portions of its surface require improvement. But the general condition of the road, which is now bridged and drained throughout, is satisfactory, and is doubtless so regarded by those cotton carriers who use it. If the sanguine expectations as to the influx of cotton to Carwar are not now realized, the fault will not lie with the Department of Public Works.

3. There is one bridge, that at Huttikerry, over a tidal stream, which has yet to be renewed. Captain Greig sometime ago received the sanction of Government to reconstruct this bridge. But he was in hopes that some repairs he had effected to the teak piling would obviate the necessity of building a new bridge for a year or two to come. I carefully examined this bridge with Captain Greig, and we were reluctantly compelled to acknowledge that its removal could no longer be delayed. I therefore directed Captain Greig to act at once upon the sanction already accorded. Captain Greig informed me he would be able to erect the new bridge without obstructing the traffic on the old one.

4. The Executive Engineer pointed out to me some deviations which had been proposed for the improvement of the Arbyle road, I do not consider that the traffic on the road is sufficient to warrant the outlay necessary for these deviations. The road will do very well as it is.

5. The Arbyle Ghaut itself is in some places very unprotected. I did not hear that any accidents had occurred in consequence, but I consider some protection is necessary. Captain Greig did not wish to have parapets built; but proposed to erect posts and rails at the dangerous places.

6. The road from Sircy to Coompta I found in a very fair order. The Devimony Ghaut portion was in very good order. The gradients of this ghaut are better than those on the Arbyle Ghaut. The whole of this road including the ghaut is in a very unprotected state.

7. I found in January very little traffic travelling on the Arbyle Ghaut road, but very heavy traffic on the Coompta road. I shall not be very inaccurate if I state my impression that I met more traffic on the Coompta road in one morning than I met in the whole distance from Hooblee to Carwar—eight days' march.

8. The cotton merchants and brokers at Coompta informed me that they had no complaints to make respecting the Sircy and Coompta road. That they did not care about the railway unless it went to Coompta. That if it was made to Carwar they would then move themselves there, although they had great disinclination to do so having their houses and property at Coompta. That the zemindars of Coompta, many of whom engage in cotton trade, would be unable to move to Carwar, and would therefore be sufferers in their trade. The brokers complained of the existence of impediments to traffic on the cross road leading from the Arbyle road to Mirjaun and Coompta. They said that cotton coming from the direction of Hooblee by the Arbyle road had great difficulty in finding its way to Coompta on account of the state of the ford over the Gungawully river; and further, that there were two tolls on this branch road within a few miles of each other, making five tolls in all from Kirwutty, whereas there are only four tolls into Carwar.

9. This branch road from the Arbyle roads towards Coompta, which diverges at Hebool about six miles west of Soonksal, I found in very good order, with the exception of the Gungawully ford, and some trifling repairs needed to bridges and drains. The Local Fund of Canara is poor, and probably the two tolls referred to as existing on this branch line have been placed to catch the pilgrim traffic to Gokurn.

10. With reference to the present state and future prospects of the cotton traffic I append a statement of the cotton which has been shipped at the three ports of Coompta, Carwar, and Vingorla during the years 1867 to 1870, both inclusive. From this statement it will be seen that in the last four years 180,000 docras of cotton have been exported from Carwar, 235,000 docras from Vingorla, and 765,000 docras from Coompta. So that, up to the present time more cotton has been shipped from Vingorla with its small bunder, single crane, and open roadstead than from Carwar. The state of the Arbyle road in past years will not account for this fact, for the new Parpoolee Ghaut road to Vingorla was only opened in 1869, and eight bridges on the line have yet to be completed.

11. By the construction of the railway to Carwar it is of course expected that the cotton traffic will be driven or attracted to that port. The ordinary rule of the demand producing the supply will here be, as it has in a measure been with all railways, reversed. But a railway pays better and more speedily when the ordinary rule applies, and this fact should not be lost sight of in estimating the probable receipts of the new railway. Coompta will hold out as long as possible, and its trade is likely to affect the railway returns for several years.

12. It is not likely that the Carwar railway will intercept or absorb the present traffic to Vingorla.

13. It is taken for granted, that by the construction of a railway from the cotton districts to Carwar the transfer of a large portion of the business of the trade from Bombay to that port will take place, that the merchants of Bombay are desirous this should be so, and that their consignments of cotton should be shipped direct to Europe from Carwar. If, however, the greater portion of the cotton is likely to be at present shipped first to Bombay, then the advantage to be derived from the construction of the Carwar line down the ghauts to the Coast as compared with a Deccan line from Bunkapoor to the G. I. P. at Patus or Sholapoor will disappear, and the Deccan line, which would convey cotton and produce from the districts directly to Bombay takes the first place in importance. This Deccan line would also intercept the present traffic to Vingorla.

14. Carwar is called a sheltered port, but it is not yet a port for shipping at the most important time, the close of the cotton season. Steamers can of course get out of Carwar, but late in the season sailing ships cannot get out without being towed, and I should imagine that captains of such vessels would be very loth to linger at or near Carwar at such a dangerous time. A breakwater at Carwar sufficient to protect a large number of ships in the port would be enormously expensive, and however constructed would be very liable to damage during such weather as was experienced on the 16th January last. But even with a breakwater I should imagine that shipmasters would be very shy of the port late in the season close to the break of the South-West monsoon.

15. The passengers traffic on the Deccan line, though not the chief paying traffic, would be very large at all seasons of the year. The traffic on the Carwar line would be very trifling during the fair season, and at other times *nil*.

16. The goods traffic on the Deccan line would be large at all seasons, but to Carwar during the monsoon months it would be, if any, of the most trifling character.

17. As it is intended that both the lines of railway mentioned should eventually be made, I consider that the Deccan line should have the preference over the Carwar line. It is very probable that if the Deccan line was to be made first the cotton traffic upon it would show that there was no present necessity for the Ghaut line to Carwar; whereas if the Carwar line be first constructed, the general necessity for the Deccan line would still exist. In fact the Deccan line might obviate the necessity of making a new line to the Coast for many years to come. But the Carwar line would not meet the general want for the Deccan line.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

H. St.CLAIR WILKINS, Colonel, R.E.,
Acting Superintending Engineer, S. D.

Statement of Cotton shipped.

Year.	Coompta. Docras.	Bales.	Carwar. Docras.	Bales.	Equal to in Docras.	Vingorla. Docras.
1867	217,846		7,310	7,115	25,097	58,836
1868	276,17[illegible]		20,96[illegible]	27,040	67,600	85,501
1869	178,73[illegible]		11,05[illegible]	24,172	60,430	60,381
1870	93,77[illegible]		14,0[illegible]	10,918	27,295	30,593
Total	765,52[illegible]	...	......	...	180,422	235,311
Yearly Average.	191,38[illegible]	...	......	...	45,105	58,828

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Yokohama *Herald* announces the death of Captain Eyre, who commanded the mail steamer Bombay when she ran into the U. S. steamer Oneida in Yedo Bay.

The Vernacular Press very generally refers, and uniformly with regret, to the illness of the Prince of Wales, and expresses anxiety for his restoration to health.

A Native paper suggests that as the crime of suicide is becoming so common in most parts of India, the persons of the family and neighbourhood of those who are found guilty of the crime should, as in cases of sutti, be called to account.

Destruction of Avenues in South Arcot.—During the bad weather that prevailed in the southern districts, not long ago, the Government avenues in the South Arcot district were completely destroyed, and that the loss to Government on this score is estimated at about 10,000 rupees.

The Riots at Singapore.—The Chinese who got up the riot at the Straits have had to pay for it in one way or other. One hundred and fifty-three were flogged, and the total number of stripes administered was 2,359. The total amount of fines inflicted was 1,342 dlrs., of which about 1,000dlrs. were paid. The number of persons cautioned and discharged was 127; and in addition to these a number of prisoners have been committed for trial at the sessions, and there are other cases pending.

The temporary bridge over the Ganges constructed by the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway at Rajghât interferes, it seems, very curiously with native traditions. The natives have always said that the sacred Gunga would never submit to be straddled over by a railway or any other bridge except of boats.—*Pioneer.*

Dr. W. Walker has been appointed Inspector-General of Prisons and Dispensaries in succession to Dr. Stewart Clark; and Captain C. A. Dodd, Officiating Superintendent of the Government Press N. W. P., and Curator of Government Books, has been confirmed in those appointments.—*Ibid.*

The Late Fire at Calcutta.—When referring to the subject of the rewards given to the seamen and police who assisted at the late fire, we omitted to mention that the following offices, the Royal, Imperial, Alliance, and Phoenix Assurance Companies, who had risks on the goods stored in Messrs. Ralli's godowns, very liberally contributed to the sum provided for remunerating the men.—*Indian Daily News.*

Distress in Ganjam and Vizagapatam.—We learn that great distress is beginning to prevail in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, owing to the crops having withered; and that the Government have, in anticipation of famine, directed that precautionary measures be taken to avert consequences similar to those that followed the famine of 1867. The Collectors have been requested to submit weekly reports of the rainfall in their respective districts, and of the result of the measures adopted by them. The authorities of the Southern Districts and of Orissa have been asked to send supplies of rice to the distressed districts. The Government have also placed at the disposal of the authorities in Ganjam and Vizagapatam a large sum of money, for the sinking of wells and cleaning of tanks, to find employment for the poor of the district, and to obtain water. Notwithstanding the want of rain in the districts, we learn that the freshes of the river Godavery have been very high, extending almost from bank to bank.

A tragical episode of Hindu domestic life occurred in the city of Mirzapore on Sunday before last. A native woman, upwards of 80 years of age, had been very ill, and believing that she was about to die, gave over all her money and jewels to her son, and crept to the riverside, intending to breathe her last in sight of Gunga's sacred waters. After she had been at the river side for some time, to her great surprise she recovered, and at once returned to her son's abode; her son refused to admit her and declared that by the Hindu law she was, to all intents and purposes, dead; that he should consider her as such till a punchayet had restored her to the sights and privileges of the living. Maddened at this ingratitude and unfilial conduct on the part of her son, the poor old woman tore her hair, beat her breast, and crying out "Eh Ram! Eh Ram!" jumped down a well which stood near. Her affectionate relatives do not appear to have made the slightest effort to extricate her, and it was not till 10 A. M. on the following morning, when the police were informed of the circumstance, that the dead body of the unfortunate woman was fished out of the well.

Madras Football Club.—A match between the Services (with the Midshipmen of the St. Lawrence) and The World, took place on Friday evening on the cricket ground, before a large audience, including H. E. the Governor and Lady Napier, as well as a good many other ladies and gentlemen. The match began shortly after 5. The captain of The World having won the toss, chose the upper goal, and play was started by Mr. Arbuthnot (the president of the Club) kicking off for the Services. At first the game was very evenly contested, but The World soon showed that pace beats weight often at football, for the ball being drawn down to the Service goal, Mr. Morgan (our new Chief Justice's son) ran in and made a good touch-down, which was followed shortly afterwards by another by Mr Gordon. The Services now began to work up, and gradually drove the ball into close proximity of the other goal. A good drop by one of the backs, however, sent it well into the middle of the ground, and Mr. C. W. Beaufort running through scored the third touch-down for his side. The Services again charged well up, which attempt, however, was prevented by Mr. Gordon the right half-back, who getting hold of the ball ran right down the ground and succeeded in scoring the fourth touch down for The World. We would here mention that the tries were in every case unsuccessful, the punt-out from goal being resorted to, in place of the well-known Rugby plan, and the ball on each occasion was missed. The play all round was excellent, considering that the one under notice was the first match of the season, and the majority of the men anything but in training, two or three having to retire before the game was half over.

The following is a list of the players—

The Services—The Hon. A. J. Arbuthnot (c. s.), (captain and back), C. J. N. Fasken (back) H. Wigram, (c. s.), The Hon. J. S. Napier, A. D. C., Lloyd, (45th), J. Skinner (45th), H. M. Mason, (45th), H. W. Wellesley, (c. s.), four midshipmen of the St. Lawrence and two others.

The World—A. F. Beaufort (captain and back), F. Gordon and Gordon W. Forbes (half-backs), J. L. Symons, C. Hill, W. Branson, A. C. Cowdell,—Morgan, F. S. Bone, C. Woogan, C. W. Beaufort, Macdonald Stephenson, — Clay, — Stanborough and — Powell.—*Madras Times.*

DEATH OF NAWAB ALI NUCKEE KHAN.

We have to announce that the Nawab Ali Nuckee Khan, the last Prime Minister of the late Oudh dynasty, who was on a visit to Lucknow, has died, it is supposed of cholera, in that city. He was, as is well known, extremely unpopular with the citizens of Lucknow. They entertained the opinion that it was to his maladministration that the annexation of the province was due; and they actually attributed to the presence of the ex-Minister the great sickness which has prevailed in Lucknow for the past month. The Nawab, we believe, has left a considerable amount of property to his heirs. His widow and other relations are now in the city. They reached Lucknow from Calcutta only a day or two before the Nawab's death.—*Pioneer.*

THE SUSPENSION OF MR. ROBERTS.

The *Englishman* of Monday publishes in a supplement of fourteen columns the correspondence which passed preliminary to the order of the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal for the suspension of Mr. Roberts. The "resolution" is as follows:—

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 28th November 1871.

Read letters—

From Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, No. 940, dated 21st September.

To Government of India, Home Department, No. 4,536, dated 22nd September.

From Commissioner of Police, No. 945, dated 23rd September.

From Mr. J. B. Roberts, dated 26th September.

From Government of India, Home Department, No. 4,481, dated 27th September.

From Commissioner of Police to Mr. Roberts, dated 4th October.

From Mr. J. B. Roberts to Commissioner of Police, dated 4th October.

From Commissioner of Police, No. 995, dated 5th October.

To Mr. J. B. Roberts, No. 4,835, dated 6th October.

From Mr. J. B. Roberts, dated 6th October, and enclosure.

From Solicitor to Government, No. 579, dated 9th October, enclosing his letter to Government of India, dated 5th October.

To Mr. J. B. Roberts, No. 4958, dated 9th October.

To Solicitor to Government, No. 5,048, dated 12th October.

From Government of India, Home Department, No 1,745, dated 16th October, enclosing Government Solicitor's letter of 5th October, and calling for explanation from Mr. Roberts.

From Solicitor to Government, No. 615, dated 31st October, enclosing Advocate-General's opinion.

To Mr. J. B. Roberts, No. A., dated 12th November.

From ditto, " 87 " 14th "

From ditto, " 88 " 20th "

From Commissioner of Police, No. 1,155, dated 27th November 1871.

1. The above correspondence relates to the complaints made to Government by the Commissioner of Police and by the Solicitor to Government, regarding the action taken by Mr. Roberts, as Magistrate of the Southern Division, in the investigation into the murder of the late Chief Justice, Mr. Norman. It appears from this correspondence that on the day of the murder, 20th September, while the Deputy Commissioner of Police had the assassin in his private room, and was inquiring as to who he was, and taking down his statement for the information of the Commissioner and by his order, Mr. Roberts came into his room, hearing that the assassin was being examined by him, and after repeatedly telling him that his conduct was illegal and improper, urged him to place the prisoner at once before himself (Mr. Roberts) in Court. This was done. The Commissioner of Police called on Mr. Roberts the same evening at his house, and remonstrated with him in strong terms on his interference, which he went so far as to call "impertinent;" and after a somewhat stormy interview the Commissioner put before him the alternative of apologising or being handed up to Government. Mr. Roberts refused to admit that he had been in the wrong; but the two officers drove down together in Mr. Hogg's buggy to the house where the late Mr. Norman was lying wounded, and there the discussion was again continued in a less heated manner in the presence of the Advocate General.

2. On the morning of 23rd September, Mr. Hogg wrote officially to Mr. Roberts, sending his letter by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr Giles, asking if the prisoner was likely to be committed that day, in order that the Government Solicitor might be instructed to obtain an adjournment of the sessions. Mr. Roberts refused either to receive the letter or to reply to it, saying he would not be dictated to by Mr. Hogg, nor did he need advice from him He did, however, retain the letter, and appears (vide all three daily papers of 25th September) to have spoken of it from the bench the same day as a threatening letter. The letter is given in the margin *in extenso.* The same day Mr. Hogg, finding that the Government Solicitor was not present, went personally to Mr. Roberts' Court to inquire about his intention, and to intimate that the Government Solicitor had been instructed to apply for the adjournment of the sessions. The magistrate declined to hear him, and appears to have adopted a tone of reply which led to the unseemly altercation reported in the newspapers of the 25th September.

> Government *vs.* Abdulla.
> Sir,—You are aware that this case has not, owing to your exceptional proceedings, been investigated by the police. However, as the evidence is clear, and after what has occurred there is but little hope of obtaining information from the prisoner, I am disposed to advise Government to proceed with the prosecution at once, and to move the Judge presiding at the sessions now sitting to prolong the sessions till Monday, in order that the prisoner may be tried on that day. I request you will inform me if you will be able to commit the prisoner to-day.—I remain, your obedient servant,
> Stuart Hogg.
> September 23rd, 1871.
> J. B. Roberts, Esq.,
> Magistrate, Southern Division.

3. On the same occasion it appears that the Government Solicitor, who had intimated his intention of appearing to prosecute the case before Mr. Roberts, being absent at the sessions, and no intimation of the case being about to be taken up that day having been given to him, his name was called three times in Court, and the case was proceeded with in his absence.

4. The Government Solicitor, in a letter addressed to the Government of India, takes exception to this treatment as derogatory to him, and takes exception to Mr. Roberts's precipitate interference with the case as injurious to the ends of justice; the Government of India desired that a full and complete explanation should be called for on this point. There was some further correspondence between the Commissioner of Police and the Magistrate on the 4th October, which is given in full below:—

No. 991.

To J. B. Roberts, Esq., Magistrate, Southern Division, 4th October.

Sir,—I request the favour of your furnishing me with a copy of the letter I wrote to you on the morning of the 23rd, which was delivered to you by the Deputy Commissioner.

I would add that I make this request, as His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has directed me to submit a copy for the information of Government.—I have, &c.,
(Sd.) Stuart Hogg.

To S. Hogg, Esq., Commissioner of Police, 4th October.

Sir,—In reply to your No. 991, dated 4th October 1871, I must decline to comply with the request therein contained, as I do not desire to assist you in your defamatory, insulting, and, in some salient points of narrative, "irreliable letters" of attack on me.

It is part of *my* case against *you* that your overbearing conduct was distinguished by such rude haste as caused you to forget all ordinary rules and precautions, alike social and official. To your 2nd paragraph I reply that you should inform His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor why you are unable to submit a copy of a letter written by yourself as required by you in the letter from which you quote.—I have, &c.,
(Sd.) J. B. Roberts.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor has now received Mr. Roberts's explanation and has considered this, together with the written statements of Mr. Hogg and Mr. Giles in regard to their recollection of what actually occurred on each occasion.

6. After a review of the whole correspondence and of the general relations between the Magistrate of the Southern Division and the Head Municipal and Executive Officer of the Town, it had become evident that some change was absolutely necessary. The altercations between them have created great public scandal, and the state of things may be described as war to the knife, the manifestations of which have appeared on the Bench, in municipal meetings, in the press, and at every turn; of necessity demoralizing the police, scandalising the community, and rendering harmonious action impossible; and this at length became so intolerable that the public interest, the public decorum, almost (the Lieutenant-Governor would say) the public safety, required that an end should be put to it, and that one or other or both officers should go.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor would have put a stop then and there to the scandals that occurred, while under the immediate shadow of the great crime of the 20th September, and would have at once taken decisive measures on his return to Calcutta, from whence he was absent at the time, but he was anxious to avoid acting without hearing Mr. Roberts's defence, and accordingly caused the letter of 9th October to be written to him. It was not till after the lapse of five weeks that Mr. Roberts's reply was received, and the Lieutenant-Governor is compelled to say that that answer does not displace in any material way the allegations which the letter of 9th October called on him to answer. He denies, it is true, that he ordered the Deputy Commissioner of Police to place Abdullah immediately before him in defiance of the orders of his own immediate superior; but it is clear that, leaving the bench and going into the Deputy Commissioner's room, he took upon himself to interfere in the proceedings of the police, to expostulate with the Deputy Commissioner, and very strongly to urge that officer to bring the prisoner at once before himself; and he was, it appears, prepared to enforce his interference by the issue of a warrant had the Deputy Commissioner not complied with it.

8. Of the extreme indiscretion and impropriety of these proceedings, the Lieutenant-Governor never entertained a doubt. In regard to their legality, His Honor consulted the Law Officer of the Crown, and the Advocate-General's opinion is, that the Magistrate's proceeding "was extremely irregular and improper, and in no way authorized by law. The Magistrate not having been an eye-witness of the offence, his duty was to wait until, in due course, there was an information before him; after which he would have full cognizance of the case, and would be at liberty to proceed with it, and either to remand or to commit the prisoner, according to his judgment. The course which ought to have been pursued was for the police authorities to have collected the necessary particulars as to the charge, and the witnesses forthcoming or to be procured, and the nature of the evidence and the defects, if any, in it—a reasonable time being given for this purpose, that is, if necessary, until the sitting of the Magistrate on the following morning, and then to have brought the prisoner before the Magistrate. It would then have been the clear duty of the latter to have granted a remand for a week, if applied for, to enable the police to make enquiries in the very important points of the prisoner's antecedents and accomplices, and to have granted further remands, if necessary, for the purposes of justice."

9. In his subsequent proceedings Mr. Roberts denies violence and intemperance of demeanour. Mr. Roberts is entitled to his own view of what constitutes violent and intemperate demeanour in a judicial officer, but from his own statements, and from those of Messrs. Hogg and Giles, and from the reported accounts of the scene in Court on September 23rd (which are on all sides admitted to be tolerably accurate), the Lieutenant-Governor is convinced that Mr. Roberts's conduct, both in his interview with Mr. Giles and in his subsequent treatment of Mr. Hogg in his Court, was, if judged by any ordinary standard, intemperate and unbecoming in the extreme.

10. Mr. Roberts, too, seems unconscious of the extreme impropriety of his letter of the 4th October, quoted above, and endeavours to justify it. In the Lieutenant Governor's view, this letter is not only extremely improper and insubordinate, but is a most convincing proof of the violent and intemperate manner attributed to Mr. Roberts, and of his inability to understand what official courtesy and decorum require. Altogether, the tone of his communications has been such as to leave the Lieutenant-Governor no hope that he would be more guarded and less overbearing in future; and His Honor felt it necessary, immediately on the receipt of Mr. Roberts's reply of the 14th November, to suspend him from office.

11. In reviewing the whole matter, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that Mr. Hogg is by no means free from blame. In view of the hostile attitude which for a long time his relations with Mr. Roberts had more or less constantly assumed, he was most indiscreet in bringing himself into personal contact with the Magistrate, and risking a public collision; and His Honor is by no means satisfied that Mr. Hogg has not been as indiscreet as Mr. Roberts in some subsequent matters, where they have differed about the conduct of the police, and have both gone to very undesirable extremes. But the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that Mr. Hogg has had great provocation, and has, on the whole, notwithstanding a quick temper, shown a disposition to make up matters and to conciliate Mr. Roberts.

12. In the case of the Policeman Seymour, in which the late Lieutenant-Governor had drafted a severe official censure on Mr Roberts, he allowed the matter to drop on Mr. Hogg's interfering in the Magistrate's behalf; and generally such little harmony as has been secured in the working together of Messrs. Hogg and Roberts during the last five years appears mainly due to Mr. Hogg's desire for peace.

13. In the altercation which took place in Mr. Roberts's Court on the 23rd, Mr. Hogg was guilty of flagrant impropriety: but in this it seems to His Honor that the first blame belongs to Mr Roberts, who adopted an insulting and violent tone immediately on Mr. Hogg's appearing before him in Court.

14. In judging Mr. Hogg's conduct as a whole, it is the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion that notwithstanding the indiscretions above noticed, and his quick and somewhat imperious temper, his administration has been generally very successful in a position of great difficulty; he has carried the public with him in a remarkable degree, and he deserves the greatest credit for his management of the town and municipality. The Lieutenant-Governor does not commit himself to unqualified approval of the municipal management (the municipality has a large measure of self-government), nor of the present state of the police, which has many shortcomings and defects inseparable from its constitution and from the class of men available; but the Lieutenant-Governor is convinced that Mr. Hogg's great energy and ability have had most useful results, and that not one man in a hundred would have met with so much success in his position; and His Honor is quite satisfied that it would be contrary to the best interests of the public to degrade him, or to refuse him the support of Government, because a judicial officer, who has stepped far beyond his proper functions, has excited a quick temper into some indiscretions.

15. Mr. Roberts's conduct has throughout been far more intemperate, and this is by no means the only occasion in which it has been brought to notice.

16. In the case of Seymour, above alluded to, the late Lieutenant-Governor had drafted a severe censure on Mr. Roberts for causing his attorney to bring a case before the High Court on behalf of a policeman whom Mr. Hogg had punished, and it was only on Mr. Hogg's intimating that Mr. Roberts would, he was sure, abstain from all hostile action in future, that the censure was not issued.

17. Again, in the case of Kennah Bewa, Sir W. Grey has left it on record* that he had to send for Mr. Roberts and privately censure and warn him for his hostile action towards the Commissioner of Police.

18. The Government of India in their letter of 7th June 1867, found it necessary to censure the insolent and overbearing tone adopted by Mr. Roberts in his official correspondence. The Government of Bengal had so far back as December 1866 to point out to Mr. Roberts that he had entirely misunderstood his position in reference to the Commissioner of Police, and trusted that no further attempts would be made to evade the clear and repeated orders of Government on this subject. There can be no doubt that his relations with the Commissioner of Police have always been unsatisfactory, and the records and public prints show that his style and manner have been intemperate and overbearing. Complaints have recently been made to Government by the Solicitor to Government, and by the military and revenue authorities; and the final culmination has been reached in the events which form the subject of the present correspondence In this matter the Lieutenant-Governor holds Mr. Roberts entirely responsible for his illegal and most indiscreet proceedings in the first instance, and for the consequent great

No. 5577, dated 1st December 1866.

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* "I have expressed to him (Mr. Roberts) my strong sense of the impropriety of his letter of 18th October 1869, and have pointed out to him that a persistence in such a course would inevitably force the Government to adopt the strongest measures. I told him that I should not at this distance of time record any official orders on his letter, and that, of course, I would not allow such a letter to be entered *per se* on the records of Government, but that I should instruct the Secretary to keep the papers in the office, together with a note which I should write on the case, and to produce them if on any future occasion he (Mr. Roberts) should again offend in a similar way."

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public scandal and possible miscarriage of justice; and, as has been already said, it was his extreme and unjustifiable violence which, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, gave rise to the altercation of 23rd September, for which the Lieutenant-Governor blames both him and Mr. Hogg. Of the offensive and insubordinate letter of 4th October, the Lieutenant-Governor has already expressed his opinion as most fully confirming his general view of the overbearing and intemperate style habitually adopted by Mr. Roberts.

19. The Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that Mr Roberts is a well meaning, and that he has been a useful public servant; but he thinks that his habit of appearing conspicuously before the public, and his tenure of a considerable local office without control and supervision, have really led to an overwhelming self assertion and love of notoriety, which is utterly inconsistent with the proper exercise of judicial functions, and with the relations which, in his judicial capacity, he holds with the executive of the town.

20. If the Lieutenant-Governor had seen any signs of his being amenable to the opinion of Government, or that remonstrance and censure would induce him to moderate his conduct, His Honor would very gladly have allowed him to finish what has been (the above remarks notwithstanding), on the whole, an honourable career, during the short period which intervenes before his retirement in ordinary course; but in his reply to the letter of 9th October (which indicates the points where, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, he was open to censure), he shows no sign or symptom of abatement of his entire self-confidence; and the last letter received from him simply calls in question the Lieutenant-Governor's powers to deal with the case. The Lieutenant-Governor sees no possibility, under present circumstances, of restoring him to the office from which he has been suspended. His Honor would be glad if he could find any other suitable office for him, and all the more if it were one which would admit of his activity in local politics,—an activity which, though hardly consistent with the equable discharge of his functions as a Judge, has, on the whole, been probably useful. He fears, however, that it will be very difficult to find such an office.

21. The Lieutenant-Governor having alluded, both in the letter of 9th October and in this resolution, to Mr. Roberts's part in local politics (which, though a very subsidiary matter, has been brought into some prominence in the public prints), takes this opportunity of expressing his views more explicitly.

His Honor certainly does not blame Mr. Roberts for the part he has taken, except as a matter of taste and discretion, the fact having of course been all along fully known to the authorities; and His Honor has already stated his belief that Mr. Roberts's action as a member of the Corporation, and performing the part of the opposition, has been on the whole useful; but none the less he considers this part to be inconsistent with the functions of a purely judicial officer. No one supposed that when Mr. Beales became a County Court Judge he could still continue to be a political leader in the metropolis; still less would it have been so had Mr. Beales been made a Police Magistrate. He would certainly never have been allowed to make, on the Police Bench, and off it, continued war on the police and the executive. To prevent any misapprehension therefore, the Lieutenant-Governor says distinctly that though he believes Mr. Roberts would be a loss as a member of the Corporation, yet, had it been possible to continue him in his judicial office, the Lieutenant Governor would probably have made it a condition that he should cease from taking the very active part he now does in local politics. It is nothing to the purpose that other Judges may have occasionally gone among the Justices to represent particular matter; none of them habitually leave the Bench on every occasion to attend every meeting. The Lieutenant-Governor, indeed, fails to see how this can be reconciled with the mere duty of trying police cases. Mr. Roberts must systematically have postponed his cases to his wish to take part in every meeting.

22. The Lieutenant-Governor will now consider what arrangements it is possible to make, and will ascertain Mr. Roberts's position in regard to service and claims to pension. Meantime he thinks it desirable that the grounds of his action should be made known; and that it should be intimated to Mr. Roberts that the Lieutenant Governor can not restore him to the position from which he has been suspended.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, S. C. BAYLEY, Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Copy forwarded to Mr. Roberts, to the Commissioner of Police, to the Solicitor to Government, and to the Government of India, Home Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, A. MACKENZIE, Junior Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

Fort William, the 28th November 1871.

A NOTICE signed by the representatives of the Mercantile, Trading, Native, and non-official community has been sent to the Chairman of the Calcutta Justices, requesting him to put the following Resolution on the List of Business to be brought forward at the Meeting of Justices, called for the 11th instant:—

"That in the opinion of the Justices, the services of Mr. J. B. Roberts, since the formation of the Corporation, have conduced largely to the public benefit, and deserve the special thanks of the Justices and of the community of Calcutta, Native and European."—*Indian Daily News.*

AMEER KHAN'S CASE.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION—November 29, 1871.
(Before COUCH, CJ., and MACPHERSON and JACKSON, JJ.)

THE QUEEN *v.* AMIR KHAN AND OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal by Amir Khan from the sentence and finding of the Sessions Court of Patna.

Mr. Anstey (with him Mr. Ingram) appeared for Amir Khan. The Advocate-General (with him Mr. Wilkinson) for the Crown.

Mr. Anstey, after stating that he appeared for Amir Khan only, proceeded to open his case. He stated that the appellant had been arraigned before the Sessions Judge of Patna on two charges: 1st, in respect of certain [illegible] to have been committed by him jointly with Hashmudad Khan and others in Patna, and, 2ndly, for having, on or after the month of May 1861, waged or attempted to wage war, or abetted the waging of war, against the Queen, and having thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code.

The learned Judge at Patna had come to the opinion that there was no evidence to establish even a prima facie case against Hashmudad Khan, and therefore ordered a verdict of not guilty to be entered in respect to that charge. The charges were then amended, and Amir Khan was subsequently found guilty on the second charge.

With respect to the evidence given at the trial, I submit that since all the testimony was that of approvers, and uncorroborated, it was inadmissible; and even supposing it was admissible for any purpose without corroboration, in this instance at least it was the duty of the Judge to refuse it, because of gross infractions of the provisions of the Code regulating the taking of such evidence. The learned Judge, while condemning what had been done, accepts the evidence. There is nothing peculiar or local in that rule of English law that confessions improperly obtained cannot be used in evidence. I will now make certain preliminary objections, which are shortly these: 1st, that the only overt acts proved, if they can be taken to have been proved, against my client, and the only ones relied on after the acquittal of the acts laid in the first charge, were all committed in Calcutta, if any were. These charges were framed by the Court itself by way of amendment of the original charges; therefore the Court must have been aware of the facts, and could not have been taken by surprise. This is a substantial objection, for Amir Khan, being at the time of the arrest a resident of Calcutta, and there being no jurisdiction in any Court to try him other than the Court in whose jurisdiction the offence was committed, was entitled to have been tried by a jury in the High Court, and would have had the right and privilege of being heard on all matters and tried according to the English law of treason. The second objection I have is that of *non bis in idem.* The Government had two courses open to it in proceeding against persons suspected of treason, one was under Regulation III. of 1818, and the other under certain sections of the Penal Code. The Government had elected to proceed under the former of these two. The learned counsel then read Reg. III. of 1818 at some length. This Regulation had been under the consideration of the late Mr. Justice Norman when the application for the writ of Habeas Corpus was made, and it was again considered by Phear and Markby, JJ., when that matter came before them on appeal. It was necessary on that occasion to satisfy the Court that the appellant was not under arrest for a judgment. Phear, J., in treating of the warrant, thus speaks of it at p. 468, 6 Ben. L. Rep.:—"It is equally clear that the warrant is not a warrant of arrest. It is a warrant of commitment, reciting that which is by virtue of the Regulation equivalent to a conviction. If it was enquivalent to a conviction, the maxim, *Non bis in idem* applies. The appellant was entitled to the plea of autrefois convict, and it was in evidence before Mr. Prinsep that Amir Khan had been arrested and undergone his punishment for certain offences, that he had been discharged, and that he was re-arrested upon charges relating to acts which were not even suggested to have been committed subsequent to his arrest on the 10th July 1869, but are distinctly alleged to have been committed between the years 1861 and 1867, and the opinion of Mr. Justice Phear was in consonance with the principles of English law. The learned counsel then proceeded to show the similarity between the procedure by a bill of pains and penalties, and that under Regulation III. of 1818, citing the case of Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, reported in 16 How. St. Tr., p. 468, and the 9 of Geo. I. C. E. 15, 16, 17. If then Mr. Justice Phear's description of the warrant under Reg. III. of 1818 is the correct one, and it is clear that it must be, the Government, being invested with authority, elect to proceed in an extra-judicial manner and not in the ordinary course, has its choice of procedure, and the prisoner is entitled to be protected and to plead autrefois convict. This objection was rejected by Mr. Prinsep.

The third objection is a formal one, and I shall do no more than state it. The magistrate issued the warrant without complying with the requisition of the Code. There was no complaint laid before the magistrate, nor any deposition taken by him prior to the issuing of the warrant. The date of the warrant is the 4th January 1871, and the day on which the deposition was taken was the 5th of the same month. The record shows that the warrant preceded by one day the taking of the deposition.

I shall now proceed to the merits of the case. The appellant had a house at Patna, or rather Azimabad, although residing and carrying on business in Calcutta. The books of the Azimabad house and the Calcutta house were separate and distinct. There seems to have risen great confusion in the mind of Mr. Prinsep from the fact that there is another Amir Khan of Pubna, whose name appears in the appellant's books, and with whom there were certain dealings and hundi transactions. In respect to one of these transactions, the cashing of a draft at Azimabad, which the prosecution alleged was paid to certain agents of the rebels; but the prosecution fail to show that this transaction was any other than an ordinary business transaction. It is now a matter of history how a member of Parliament was dealt with in a transaction such as the prosecution strive to represent this. Mr. Stansfeld, a banker, who had honored the drafts of Mazzini, was rightly held not to be liable for the uses to which his client might apply the money, it being remarked that a banker cannot be responsible for the private morals of his customers. I do not admit for one moment that the payments made by my client were for treasonable purposes, much less that he was aware of the use to which they were to be put. But does the evidence on this part of the case prove any such thing? In 1864,—and there is no pretence that the appellant was even suspected before that period—in the month of February of that year, Amir Khan's house in Calcutta was invaded by the detectives, who came with no warrant and who in fact on their own representation had not made up their minds as to the course they intended to adopt. According to the evidence of the prosecution, Major Parsons with his prime agent, Nobo Kisto Ghose, went to the business place of Amir Khan and showed him certain letters of one Meer Jan, and asked if those were his letters. The reply was yes. Now it is to be noticed that neither Major Parsons nor Nobo Kisto Ghose, a Hindu, were acquainted with the Persian character, and that Nobo Kisto had very little knowledge of the Urdu. Had it been intended to use these letters with all fairness and honesty, they ought to have been marked for the purposes of identification, but no such thing is done. These letters so shown to Amir Khan as they allege and admitted by him to be his are produced against him in the enquiry before the magistrate, and again on the trial at the sessions, and are admitted without further identification. Here there is an important link wanting. But that is not all. There is a very grave suspicion connected with the alleged trover of these documents. The arrest of Kazee Myan Jan took place on the 27th of December 1863 and not on the 23rd March 1864. Mr. Prinsep is entirely mistaken as to the date. The date of the warrant of arrest as it appears from the proceedings at the trial at Umballa is the 27th of December 1863, the other date, viz., the 23rd of March 1864, is the date of commitment. What then are the facts? Myan Jan was arrested in December 1863 and "ex concessis" the trover did not take place until February 1864. What identification is there then of these documents? Had this house stood empty, or still worse, was it in the possession of the detectives during the period between the arrest of Myan Jan and the trover? If instead of in Myan Jan's it was in Amir Khan's house these documents had been found whilst Amir Khan was in confinement, grave suspicion would be roused, and much greater is the objection to the admission of these documents in the present case. One of these letters had no envelope, the other two were said to have envelopes with the dates stamped on the foot of those envelopes. And here I have to point out a most curious circumstance in connection with the order in which these three letters L1, M1 A, N1 A. were marked and made exhibits in this case. Mr. Prinsep for some reason of his own has in receiving these letters reversed the order of their dates, making L1 the first instead of the last of the correspondence. This bears heavily on the appellant, for it makes the correspondence appear to commence with a query as to whom the money was to be transmitted and to what place. Yet that letter was written no less then seven months after two remittances had been made to the same person and the same place and for the same purposes by Amir Khan, if the evidence of the prosecution is to be believed. On looking at the dates of the letters M. and N., it is quite certain that those letters are not replies to letter L. The prosecution wish it to be believed that after a man has made two remittances to the same man at the same place, that he should then receive instructions how the money should be transmitted. A more clumsy and bungling forgery—and I do not hesitate to call these letter forgeries—I have never met. And I submit that this seeming weighty evidence against Amir Khan would have been more easily cleared of its suspicious aspect.

Mr. Anstey then read the evidence of certain witnesses to show the nature of the hundi transactions referred to in these letters, and alleged to be connected with the entries in Amir Khan's books. Again I would draw your Lordships' attention to the gross irregularity with regard to the witnesses on the arrest of the appellant. He together with his munib, Mosahib Ali, were taken to Mr. Reily's house, and on the following morning was taken to the magistrate at Howrah where bail was taken from Amir Khan, and Mosahib Ali, together with others, were taken that evening by Major Parsons to Umballa. This Mosahib Ali is not the only one of the witnesses kept in confinement as I shall presently show. The provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code seem to be respected in the High Courts alone and to be set at naught elsewhere. Section 158 of the Criminal Procedure Code providing for the execution of recognizances by prosecutors and witnesses to appear before the magistrate, concludes with these words, "No police officer shall accompany the prosecutor or witnesses on his or their way to the Court of the magistrate." And Mr. Prinsep has in his work on this Code appended a note to this section. "The evidence should be sent in as found, should not be kept by the police until they have made it all complete." Then in section 159, "A police officer shall not subject any prosecutor or witness to restraint or unnecessary inconvenience, nor require them to give any other security for their appearance than their own recognizances." Then follow directions how they are to act where the prosecutor refuses to attend. I shall show that no less than 100 witnesses have been in confinement. Then again in section 203, "Except as provided in section 209 no influence by means of any promise or threat or otherwise shall be used to the accused person to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge." The exception contained in section 209 is the power given to a magistrate to tender a pardon to an accomplice, a course not adopted by Mr. Prinsep, but they got what they wanted on oath by other irregular means.

(*To be Continued.*)

THE PAUMBEN CHANNEL.

THE *Ceylon Examiner* of the 29th says—"Mr. Townshend's Report on the Paumben Channel has only just been published. We confess when we read it, it was not without a severe sense of disappointment. All the various lines which since the last twenty years have been before the public are summarily disposed of, and to our utter astonishment the cost of what is pronounced the easiest, and cheapest, and best line is put down at £1,386,786. This, after we had been told on professional and non-professional authority that the cost need not exceed £30,000 or £100,000, is certainly astonishing. Mr. Townshend's estimates are no doubt carefully framed, and with his experience of works of this kind, it is hardly possible to imagine he could be wrong, yet the result he has arrived at is sufficiently startling to make it almost incredible. But Mr. Townshend has gone so minutely into details that, however reluctantly, we feel [illegible] of far greater magnitude than the public of Ceylon, judging from the data before them, could have conceived. And so we are afraid this question which has so long been agitated will once more be relegated to the limbo of official consideration, on the score that the money required could not be afforded. It is possible Mr. Townshend may have erred to the extent to which all professional men are liable,—that of overrating difficulties and giving a too large margin for contingencies, but on the other hand we should not forget that non-professional men are too much prone to underrate, to make light of difficulties, or even to overlook difficulties altogether. However, even making every allowance for these two possible sources of error, we can hardly reject the conviction, that the cost of a ship channel on the north of Ceylon, whatever line be selected, must be rather over than under £1,000,000, an amount which the colony cannot afford, and which the home Exchequer is not likely to invest on such a work, at least just now.

GALLE HARBOUR.

(*Ceylon Examiner*, Nov. 29.)

MR. TOWNSHEND has been engaged during the fortnight in examining and reporting on Galle harbour. His report must now be ready,—as he has booked his passage home by the outgoing mail—and will doubtless be laid on the Council table on Wednesday. In the meantime we learn that he has pronounced on the entire feasibility of protecting Galle Harbour by a breakwater, at a cost not exceeding one-third of a million. We do not grudge Galle a safe harbour, but we are sufficiently selfish, in the interests of the whole island, to hope that this decision will not affect the prospects of a harbour for Colombo. The question is one of supreme indifference to the home authorities, but if they had any partialities in the matter, these would be in favour of Galle, where imperial interests could be as well served by a good and safe harbour. It therefore behoves all who are really interested in the present and the future commercial prosperity of the island, to unite in supporting the Government in their wish to provide Colombo with a harbour suited to its requirements. We believe the Government have not decided on any particular scheme yet, and it is therefore the more incumbent on the public to indicate which of the half dozen reported on by Mr. Townshend would be most suitable. The Chamber of Commerce, we are glad to observe, are bestirring themselves in the matter. But it would not by any means be amiss for the public, by a general meeting, to strengthen the position the Chamber will take, assured, as every one must now feel, that the Chamber is in favour of a breakwater, leaving the question of docks for future decision.

TAINE'S HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.[*]

(*Spectator*, Nov. 4.)

MR VAN LAUN has done a difficult task admirably by translating into the English of a scholar one of the most brilliant books that France has produced for years. The work was made hard by the peculiarity of M. Taine's style, which is only a shade less different from the prose of Voltaire and Pascal than the style of Carlyle is from the prose of Addison and Goldsmith. He has wilfully shot away from the classical simplicity, the logical regularity, the economy of phrase, by which the masters of French and English prose gain their effects. They spoke to an age in which the mass of readers stood on a higher plane of culture than those of our day, when courtiers, ecclesiastics, fine ladies, the wits of Paris, and the literary clubs of critical London could sentence a play, a poem, an essay, to at least momentary neglect or momentary fame. M. Taine writes for the far different medley of all the world that reads French,—the Bohemians of Paris, the students of the Quartier Latin, the Olympian divinities of Orleanism who hold in their hands the keys of the Academy, the fat shopkeepers who go down to Dieppe in August to bathe, the butterflies of fashion who used to crowd the salons of the Tuileries and now go to see "Une Visite de Noces," the Americans who are intent on spending the profits of "shoddy" in the French capital, the Benthamite minds of critical London, everybody who seeks to know thoughts as well as things. He is like one of those Dutch painters who saw that they would draw a crowd round their pictures if they filled up every corner with such matters as the handle of a broom, a half-peeled onion, a broken pitcher, cabbages, a brace of pheasants hung in the window of a poulterer, a labyrinth of wrinkles on the face of an old woman, all painted so faithfully that each sight-seer would find an old acquaintance in each detail. That is precisely what is done by M. Taine He cannot state either the simplest or the most complex truth without tying a crowd of pictures to its tail. The most homely images are crowded into a subtle analysis of the cause that give shape and colour to art, and of the notes that ring through such literature as the Elizabethan. A long string of mountains, horses, carts, pictures, cabbages, fiddles, pulpits, bows and arrows are crowded into the philosophical laboratory, so that we seem to be in a marine storeshop, hung round with panoramas of the Himalayan Mountains, the Vatican, Cremorne Gardens, Spurgeon's Tabernacle, and the fruit stalls of Covent Garden. There is such a glow of colour, such minuteness of detail, such careful finish expended on the carving of a lady's fan, that we seem to be looking at a picture by Teniers; such a picture as that in which Dives goes down to the place appointed for rich men, and, clad in the glory of an Indian dressing-gown, is baited by horribly grotesque figures that play on flutes made of their own noses, and dance about the sulphuric cavern like so many imps. But the likeness ends with the variety of hue and crowd of details. Teniers thought only of boors drinking beer from long-necked mugs, peasants dancing, and rich men finding that the Devil was a master of pantomime; whereas Taine gives utterance to the thought of all the world,—German metaphysics, Indian philosophy, the system of Comte, the critical canons of Renan, the last word of French scepticism, the Hebraic faith of the Puritans, the influence of a Semitic book like the Bible on an Aryan race like the English. His writings teem with the images cast by the thoughts of other men. And, we repeat, he goes away from the rules of French rhetoric precisely because he seeks to give his readers a firm grasp of whatever he speaks about. His style is a model of clearness, force, epigramatic point, and lightness. So far it is as French as the style of Voltaire. But it is made as brilliant as that of Macaulay by the wealth of the illustrations, and it gathers the kaleidoscopic hues of Mr. Carlyle's rhetoric from the multitude of details which seem to reflect the hues of all created things as if it were a room of mirrors.

We have minutely noted the features of M. Taine's rhetoric, because it marks a separation from the classic regularity of the style which grew up in the atmosphere of Louis Quatorze, when the audience was small, refined, delicately sensitive to any undue loudness of note, quick to appland subtility of tone in epigram, satire, eloquence, and oratory. The Democracy will henceforth give the law to French letters, as well as to French politics. The Academy will insensibly broaden and roughen the old canons of rhetoric. And M. Taine, one of the ablest men in France, one of her most scholarly men of letters, one of her acutest thinkers, and perhaps her most brilliant rhetorician, marks the turn of the tide.

But the half-Carlylian brilliancy of the book is a mere trifle, in comparison with the merits of its substance. It will take its place in the very foremost rank of works on the literature of England. Such students as Professor Morley or Professor Masson might not find it difficult to impugn the profundity of M. Taine's acquaintance with the less trodden walks of our literature; but even as a display of scholarship it will take a high place, and we do not hesitate to add that no English book can bear comparison with it for richness of thought, for variety, keenness, and soundness of critical judgment, for the brilliancy with which the material and the moral features of each age are sketched. The author means the book to be a history of more than the literature of England. Indeed, he cares little for her poets, her dramatists, and her philosophers, except in so far as they light up the character of her people and the secret of their national progress. And he brings out that secret in a fashion of his own. He differs from such critics as Sainte-Beuve in having a definite theory. The literature and art of every period, he says, take their shape and colour from the forces of the time in which they spring into existence. They are the exact equation of the forces that dwell in the race, the surroundings, and the epoch. The literature or the art of one age differs as widely from the literature and art of another as one century differs from another. Hence the true way to study the books of the Elizabethan time is to begin by studying the time itself. We must glance at the uprise of Luther, the ferment in the Church, the hatred of the clergy by the common people, the sloth and vice of the monkish orders, the old quarrel between England and Rome, the Tudor defiance of the Pope, the zeal with which the gentry and the nobles rushed to the study of the classics when they saw the glories of chivalry fading before the light of the new day, the eagerness with which the men of letters studied the dramas of Greece, the love of excitement which the common people had transferred from the representation of miracle-plays to that of plays which dealt with classic story, the brutality of the populace, the coarseness of speech and tone that marked the intercourse even of the Sydneys and the Raleighs, the rough and immoral Bohemianism on the life led by the men of letters, and the wonderful expansion given to men's thoughts by the revelations of science and the discovery of America. Thus we find the reason why the Elizabethan dramatists chose particular subjects and treat them in a particular way; why a family likeness links Greene, Marlowe, Beaumont and Fletcher, Webster, Massinger, Ben Jonson, and Shakespeare; why, in spite of their mental differences, they all seem to start from the same key-note. Hence M Taine prefaces the special literary criticism of each epoch by an elaborate discussion of its general qualities. He minutely analyzes the character of the Saxons and the Normans, before laying bare with his scalpel the bone and tissue of the literary organism in which mingles the blood of both.

Such is M. Taine's method, and its soundness admits of no question. Indeed, we might be tempted to call it commonplace, if the brilliant critic did not push it to such an extreme as to make it eclipse the influence of individual men. What Buckle does in history Taine does in criticism, by professing to attach importance only to general causes. Just as, in writing the history of the Reformation, the one would have set little store by the personal force of Martin Luther, and have tried to fix his eye solely on the general characteristics of the time, so the other seems to study Shakespeare and Milton, Bacon and Hobbes, merely as brilliant specimens of the plants that grow in the garden of literature, and not as the sources of other flowers; merely as individual curiosities, and not as centres of creative power. He thus stands at the furthest pole from Mr. Carlyle and the school of critics which looks solely to great men, and finds the secret of creeds and literatures in the Mahomets and the Dantes. The theory comes from the materialistic philosophy that the soul, the mind, the conscience are only the product of the forces which dwell in the material of our body, just as the shocks given by a galvanic battery are only the product of certain material substances. If we could analyze the material forces that dwell in race, circumstance, and time; if we could find out what amount of energy dwells in the Jewish, the Latin, and the English races; if we could calculate the disturbing force introduced by the encroachment of race upon race, then might we construct, according to this theory, a science of society on lines of such exactness as those in which Sir John Herschel sketched the elementary laws and facts of astronomy. But even if the theory were true, to state such a problem is to demonstrate that it is insoluble. The whole space of humanity is peopled by bodies, now seen and now unseen, which introduce incalculable and inexplicable aberrations. A war, a famine, a plague, a Court intrigue, a squabble between two countries, a political pamphlet, a popular song may bring in one of those disturbing forces. Buckle or Taine might say that such trivialities are but occasions, and not the causes, of revolutionary change, and that the laws which shape the features of a time are independent of such pigmy incidents as the coming of a Luther or a Cromwell. The revolutionists of the world, we are told, are little more than the agents by which the forces of an era are made visible. Those who maintain this theory, however, find it convenient not to offer any sufficient proof, and they give the lie to their own teaching when they write, not the science of history, but history itself. Buckle cannot shut men out of his historical surveys, any more than Carlyle can overlook general causes when trying to resolve all history into the annals of great men. The truth lies midway between the theories of these two writers. Nothing is more certain, on the one hand, than the fact that the strongest intellects are powerless to move their age, unless the general thought of the time runs in the same current with their own; or that the most searching thinkers cannot hit upon certain truths until a crowd of other seekers have piled up the materials of discovery; or that the greatest [illegible] must remain half-dumb until the instruments of expression have been brightened by generations of literary men. Luther, Newton, and Dante might have all died unknown if they had come a century earlier. On the other hand, nothing is more certain than that the mighty [illegible] whole nature of humanity. It is not philosophy, it is the sheerest blindness of pedantry, to teach that the history of the world would not have been vastly different had there been no such men as St. Paul, St. Augustine, or Calvin, Mahomet, Charlemagne, Cromwell, Frederick the Great, or the First Napoleon. Who shall measure the force that dwelt in the brain of such revolutionists? It may be quite true that some such change as they helped to make would have come in time, even if they had never lived; but who shall say how long it would have been delayed, or what elements it would have lacked? After all that can be said by Positivism, the fact remains that Mahometanism cannot come without a Mahomet. And so it is in Literature too. A particular style does grow up in every age, and the poets do but syllable the floating thoughts or fancies of their time. So far they are but the Æolian harps on which the breath of the day makes music. But each has also his own note, which modifies the general note of the age, and which may sound for centuries after the poet himself may have become little more than a name. Thus has it been with Milton, Shakespear, Spenser, Chaucer, and even the forgotten ballad-singers. Thus also will it be with Wordsworth, Byron, and Heine.

Theoretically M Taine exaggerates the aspect of the general laws which shape the literature of each epoch, for he does not lay due stress on the original forces of a great intellect like Kant, or a magnificent personality like Luther. But practically he does not go far astray, for no critic more minutely analyzes the individualities of genius. These parts of his book that deal with the dramatists of the Elizabethan time, and especially with Ben Jonson and Shakespeare, are models strong and quite as of analysis. He finds that such men cannot be explained by the minutest account of the time in which they lived. He sees that they have individualities of their own, quite as strong and quite as stubborn as the character of their age. He sees that, after all has been said about the family likeness of the Elizabethan men, Shakespeare must remain a great mystery.

The criticism of Shakespeare is as masterly as any part of the book, and it specially merits note because it is so un-French. Voltaire, the most typical Frenchman that ever lived, betrayed a marvellous incapacity to place himself at the point of view from which Shakespeare looked. He did see that the author of *King Lear* and *Macbeth* had some wonderful gifts, that his imagination was superlatively strong, and that his humour and his grotesque fancy worked with Titanic vigour. But Voltaire's standard of criticism was so essentially classical that he would tolerate no ruffling of the Sophoclean calmness of Art, and he called Shakespeare a barbarian, a buffoon, for not paying the same homage to the "unities," and for not casting his rhetoric into the same regular moulds as Racine. It was metaphysically impossible that a man who had deliberately built up the *Henriade* in accordance with the classical laws of epic architecture, and who was far more of a logician than a poet, should be stirred into enthusiasm by a lawlessly-built Gothic temple like *Hamlet*. M. Taine, we presume, does admire the *Henriade*, but he sees what Voltaire did not see, the secret and all sufficient reason for the art of Shakespeare, and he sets forth the mystery in a passage as remarkable for critical insight as for richness and variety of rhetorical hue. He points out that the aim of Shakespeare and the other dramatists of his time was to paint, not passions like avarice or hypocrisy, but living men, full of surface contradictions which find a union in the essential springs of their nature; to paint such men, not shorn of the smaller moral qualities that hide the grander lines of their nature, but as they are fashioned by nature and by circumstances, with all their trivialities, their petty passions, their whims, oddities, and follies. Still more striking, perhaps, is the fashion in which M. Taine treats the religious side of our literature, as seen in the translations of the Bible into English, and in the tone of men like Milton. Anything more foreign to the mind of a Frenchman than the Puritanism of England it would be difficult to conceive, and M. Taine, we fancy, leans to the Gospel of Positivism more than to that of our Bible-reading forefathers. Indeed, the grim fanaticism with which Puritanism dogmatically banished mystery from the region of mystery, and wrote in rude English the most secret counsels of the Almighty, might be expected to fill with scorn and disgust a mind trained in the severely logical and literary atmosphere of Parisian criticism, trained to test the soundness of every belief by the canons of science, to believe every creed radically unsound, and to crave artistic beauty as imperiously as a musician demands harmony of woven sound. Nevertheless, it is precisely when M. Taine comes to the first Bible Christians of England the rough shopkeepers and farmers whose virgin minds were cut into furrows by the ploughshare of Tyndale's translation, that he casts aside the restraints of French decorum, and rises into the eloquence of enthusiasm. The finest passage in the book is that which describes how the Oriental conception of the Hebrew God, a conception scarcely comprehensible to the scientific minds of France, had stamped itself on the minds of a Western people like the English, until it wielded as omnipotent a sovereignty over the conscience of the Puritan farmers, as it had exercised over the acts of the Hebrew people among the deserts and mountains from which it sprang. It would be difficult to offer a more striking proof of the growing catholicity of criticism than the fact that such a passage comes from a French pen. M. Taine's book has already helped to set the literature of England in its true light before the students of France, while, in their union of sound culture and intellectual bigotry, their brilliancy of intellect and their inability to look beyond the border-land of French thought and French art, are the Athenians of modern Europe. An equally high service will it do Englishmen, by presenting the analysis of a consummate critic and a brilliant rhetorician who looks at our literature as impartially as if he had come from another planet, and yet with as true a sympathy as if all his life he had breathed the intellectual air of England.

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[*] *History of English Literature.* By H. A. Taine. Translated by H. Van Laun. Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas. 1871.

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THE TICHBORNE CASE.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Gazette.")

AT the end of this conversation which you had with him at the hotel, were you then convinced he was Sir Roger?—Yes; seeing that he named the people to me that he asked me about. In fact, he was so much like one of his uncles that at the first appearance I could have sworn I never saw any one more like another than he was like the late Sir Henry Tichborne. They are as like as two peas.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—You have been reading the papers, Bogle. That is an expression from this side of the water (A laugh.) Now, when you had come to the conclusion as to his identity, did you communicate your views to anybody?—When he had agreed to take me to England I asked him whether I should write to say I was going. He said "Yes; you had better write to my aunt, Lady Doughty, and say you are coming to England with Sir Roger Tichborne." I did so; at least, I got my son John to write a letter for me, and I signed it.

Was it by the claimant's desire that you came to England?—It was partly at my desire. I said "Plenty of people will be glad to see you back, and I wish I was going back with you." He said, "I will take you back if you like." I said, "I thank you; I will." I went away, got rid of my little furniture, and gave my room up. The Thursday previous to the Sunday he was leaving he told me he could not take me from want of money. I felt very much annoyed about it; he saw I was annoyed, and he asked me to see him again the next morning, and he told me he had made the necessary arrangements for me to go with him. I have no copy of the letter that I wrote to Lady Doughty. After I left Sydney Lady Doughty's answer was forwarded to me by my son. I would rather the letter was not read; it has nothing to do with the case.

The Attorney-General objected to the reception of the letter, and accordingly it was not pressed.

Examination continued—I called on Lady Doughty, and she refused to see me when I came back. The £50 a year was then stopped, and has not been paid since my return.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General—I am now living in the claimant's house, and doing nothing. That has been the case since I left Sydney. One boy came with me, who has gone to school. Sir Roger pays £6 a quarter for him, and he spends his holydays with me. I did not live with him or at his expense at Sydney. I never had a sixpence from him there. I did not live with him an hour, or five minutes.

You are very precise, I see—Not so much as you suppose. The claimant stayed at the Metropolitan Hotel in Sydney, which is in Pill-street. If he has stated that I lived with him in Pill street it is false. He never asked for information about his early life or his family. All the time I have been with him he has never put a question to me that I can recollect for the purpose of obtaining information about himself or his family I will swear that he never did. I never gave him anything belonging to or connected with his family, except that I think I gave him a likeness of Sir Edward Doughty and a leaf out of a book that I had. I gave him the likeness on my second interview with him. I took it to show him, and he had it copied. I didn't ask what he wanted it for, and, of course, I don't know. I showed him a plan of Upton-house. I never showed him a plan or map of any portion of the estate. I have no plan of the Hermitage estate, and never heard of it till I saw it in the papers.

The cross-examination of Bogle was then proceeded with. He said—The claimant did not take the leaf out of the book without my leave. He told me he should like to see it, as he wished to send a pattern to have paper made like it. I gave him the book and he took the leaf out, as far as I know, but I did not see him, nor did I examine the book to see whether a leaf was gone. I never heard that he was going to send it to Mr. Cottie. I don't know even now who he is. I know Sir Edward Doughty's crest. I know nothing about the Arundell arms, but I thought it was a mixture of the Doughty and Tichborne crest The claimant did not say the crest in the book was the Doughty crest. I had told him I had a book with it. It was when he was living in Essex Lodge that he asked for the leaf, and it was there that he took it. That was the only time I gave him the book. I can read a little writing sometimes. It depends upon the hand. He never asked me for pictures of Upton. I showed him two views of it at Sydney, and I had only one copy of them. I have no document relating to the Hermitage estate. Before I saw the claimant I had not heard that he was in Australia. No inquiries had been made of me about him. Nobody in Australia, except Guilfoyle, knew who I was, and he was at some distance. I saw him occasionally, perhaps once in 18 months. I had known him when he was gardener at Tichborne. I don't know Mr. Cubitt, and never heard of him before the trial. I never had a letter or inquiry from him. I do not know a man called Gibbs, and never heard of him before this trial. I never corresponded with the Dowager Lady Tichborne or Sir James Tichborne. I never sent a message to or communicated with the Dowager.

There was never any point of time at which you did not recognise him?—No. My reason for asking if he was Sir Roger was simply because he was the man and to test him, to see what he would say. I had not the slightest doubt he was the man. I have never said anything to the contrary that I know of.

That you know of! You can hardly have said it without knowing it?—No. I do not know a Mr. Edward Smith, merchant, Market-street, Sydney. I never went into the Metropolitan Hotel, when several persons were present, including Mr. Smith, and ask in the public room for Sir Roger. The claimant did not say, "I am Sir Roger." I did not look steadily into his face and say, "Oh, no, you are not my young master." Whoever told you that told you an infamous story. I had a conversation with Mr. Fitzgerald on the subject, and he insulted me very much. I had seen him before I left England, but could not recall him by name till he told me his name. He did not ask me how old the claimant was, and about his appearance.

Did you say he was very much changed in appearance and much stouter?—Nothing of the sort, and if he told you that he told you an infamous story.

Did you say he was much taller?—No, he was never taller than when he left England.

Did you say you did not think much of that circumstance?—No.

Did you say you did not think much of his pronunciation being different from what it was formerly?—No, there is nothing true in it.

Did he ask you whether the claimant spoke French?—No, he never asked me a question at all. I will swear he never asked me the questions you are reading now.

Did you say you never heard him speak French, and didn't know whether he had lost it or not?—No such questions were ever put. Where is Mr. Fitzgerald? Is he here?—for I would ask him before my face whether he has said so. (Laughter.)

[illegible]

Did you tell him you only saw the claimant once between Sydney and Panama?—No.

Did you tell him you thought your passage had been taken to England, and that you were surprised at learning the company the day before getting to Panama?—I don't know if I told him anything of the sort, but I was rather surprised that we stopped at Panama so long.

Did you tell Mr. Fitzgerald that?—I don't recollect telling him anything.

Did he ask whether the claimant had given you any account of his being saved from the shipwreck?—No.

Did you say you had never heard him say much about it, except that he had been very much ill-treated on board the Kate?—Kate, what Kate?

Don't ask me questions, but answer mine—I should like to ask you what you mean, for I never heard of a Kate.

Did you say that to Mr Fitzgerald?—No.

Did you say, "I think he called it the Kate," and did Mr. Fitzgerald say, "You mean the ship that picked him up," and did you say "Yes?"—There is nothing true in it, and if you want to prove it you must bring Mr. Fitzgerald forward to my face to prove it. That is all his own making. (Witness laughed as he said this.)

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—You must not assume that till you know he ever did make it.

The Attorney-General—Did Mr. Fitzgerald ask when the claimant was picked up, and did you say you understood it was somewhere near Melbourne?—No. One thing I can tell you—I never saw Mr. Fitzgerald alone, therefore, if I told him anything of the sort, other persons can prove it.

Who was there?—Lady Doughty's servant, Sanson, was there one time, and I think Mr. Cullington once. I don't believe Mr. Fitzgerald ever asked me any questions whatsoever. He came to me in a very ungentlemanly way. He was abusive, told me I was an imposter, that I was an intruder on the Tichborne family, and asked what right I had with them. He told me that to my face. He asked what right I had to make any claim on the Tichbornes. I thought it very ungentlemanly, because if I made any claim on the Tichbornes, I had as real a right as anybody.

Where did he say that?—At Ford's Hotel.

Soon after the claimant came to London?—Yes.

Had he this conversation with you?—Not one word, that I'll swear.

Did he ask whether you could recognize anything in the claimant's appearance which you could remember, and did you mention the lower part of his face and his hair?—He asked me no question of the sort, and I made no such answer.

Assuming that Mr. Fitzgerald says so, that is a pure invention?—I will swear he asked me nothing that you read. You had better put that (pointing to the Attorney-General's brief) in the fire for the good it is. It is all false. (Laughter) I remember early in 1867 going to chapel at Tichborne house. It was on New Year's-day. I saw Mrs. Greenwood there. She followed me out in order to speak to me. I was not going after her I knew her very well, and knew all the Tichbornes. I saw her at chapel. I had merely bowed to her as I went in. It was the first time I had seen her after my return to England. We were near the back of the house. I said I should like to go over the old house once more, and asked whether she could take me in. We walked up and down and had some conversation first. I told her nothing about the claimant being picked up, for I never knew anything about it. I did not mention the Osprey, for I never asked the claimant the name of the vessel and he had never told me. If I mentioned the Osprey I don't remember. I won't swear I did not. At that time the claimant was at the Swan, at Alresford. She asked me where he was. I did not tell her he was at Gravesend. I did not tell her at all where he was.

Did she send her love to him, and say that if it was really he she should be very glad to see him once more at Brookwood?—She asked me to give him her love, and said that Colonel George and Colonel William and herself would be very glad to see him.

If he was the real man?—Nothing about that. I had told her he was in England, and ladies know when things are a secret.

Did you ever make a call on a friend, and were told "Not at home?"—Of course, people understand that, and ask no more questions, but go away. (A laugh.)

Did Mrs. Greenwood know it was a secret?—She was along with a priest, and the priest asked me where Sir Roger was. Mrs. Greenwood said I was under a secret, and, therefore, they would not ask me any questions.

She was aware there was a secret about it, and that you were to keep it?—Of course; if any one called on her whom she did not wish to see she would say, "Not at home." (A laugh.) When the priest asked where Sir Roger was she said to him, "Don't ask Boyle, because I asked him before. He is under secrecy, and therefore don't ask him."

Were Noble and others there, and did they say Sir Roger was at Alresford, and calling himself Taylor?—Not in my hearing. Noble and his wife were not near me.

Did Mrs. Greenwood say, "No, Boyle says he is at Gravesend?"—No.

Did they say, "No, he was at Tichborne the Sunday before!"—I never heard it.

Did Mrs Greenwood say to you it was telling her a falsehood?—I don't believe she would say such a thing.

Did she say you had told her what was not true?—I should be very sorry to think she said so, and I don't believe she would. I know I should not like to tell her anything untrue. She never named Gravesend to me.

Did you laugh at her?—No.

Do you know a man named Skater?—Yes, I have known him in England. He used to live somewhere at Wagga-Wagga. He lives somewhere in London. I first knew him in England since I came back. He came to see Sir Roger and stopped several days at a time. He told me he had been at Wagga-Wagga I don't know what part of England he came from. I don't believe he is an Hampshire man.

What makes you say that?—Because I see nothing Hampshire about him.

The Attorney General—There are very good pigs in Hampshire, but I don't know what else distinguishes it. (A laugh.) I shall have to ask the witness a good deal more on another head.

The Court then adjourned.

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All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 21st November 1871.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd December 1871.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, A 12-bore double-barrelled BREACH-LOADING RIFLE, Pin Fire, by Dougall. Price Rs. 400.—Apply for particulars by letter to CLAIRE, Post Office, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of VOLKART BROTHERS, veritable GRUYERE CHEESE, in pieces of about 70 lbs., at 14 annas per lb.; ITALIAN FIGS, in boxes of about 20 and 10 lbs., for Rupees Six and Three, for Cash

FOR SALE, Schroeder's PIANOS.—Apply to
VOLKART BROTHERS.

ON COMMISSION SALE.—HORSES and CARRIAGES.—Terms per day: Charge, Horse Rs. 1. Commission charged on Carriages 5 per cent. No rent charged for standing. Job Horses and Carriages TO LET for any period.
BIERS & Co., Girgaum.

FOR SALE, INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c., at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S DEPOT, Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street, INDIAN CONDIMENTS and PRESERVES, in great varieties, consisting as follows:—

Mango Chutney, in Bottles
Mild ditto ditto
Cashmere ditto ditto
Bengal ditto ditto
Madras ditto ditto
Lucknow ditto ditto
Curry Powder ditto
Ditto Paste ditto
Mullagatawny ditto ditto
Mango Fruit ditto
Ripe Mango ditto
Pineapple ditto
Mango Pickle ditto
Lime Pickle, in Bottles
Nepaul Chilly ditto
Nepaul Pepper, in 2 oz. bottles.
Tapp Sauce, in pints
Mango Pickle, in jar
Ditto ditto keg
Mango Preserves, in jars
Gowaver Jelly, in pots
Mango ditto ditto
Roselle ditto ditto
Mango Jam ditto
China Preserves of all sorts, &c. &c.

Orders for India, England, and the Continent will be duly executed. The Trade will be supplied on the most liberal Terms.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply to the Manager, Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.
TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.

Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium	£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto	£1,412,466

Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.

Subscribed Capital	£ 500,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 50,000
Invested Capital and accumulated assets	Rs. 84,37,750

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
E. Morriss, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
C. Peile, Esq.
W. F. Hunter, Esq., and Frank G. Jefferson, Esq.
AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring	£8,650,615- 8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,693,344-18- 6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were	£84,37,750-15- 4

of which Twenty-five lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit	" 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium	Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate	Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above	" 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium	Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

MILITARY MEN AT CIVIL RATES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP	£250,000
THE INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED	£850,000
THE LIFE TRUST FUND EXCEEDS	£226,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.
A. Thorndike, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co.) Merchant.
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Officiating Judge of the High Court.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.
MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREE.
DR. SYDNEY SMITH, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.
Attendance from 9 till 11 A.M.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are lower than those of other Offices.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid ONE MONTH after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons, are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace,
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character, and in proportion to liabilities are estimated to exceed those of any other Assurance Company established in India.
8. Military men doing ordinary duty with their Regiments in time of peace as well as those in Civil employ, are accepted at Civil rates.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.
13. The Commercial Union Office is entirely free from amalgamations.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bimlipatam	Messrs. Minchin & Co.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Pearce, Leslie and Co
Coconada	Abell, Will & Co.
Colombo	Fowlie, Richmond & Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Darjeeling	C. Graham, Esq.
Dhurmsala	A. J. Wheatley, Esq.
Etawah	Messrs. Cohen, Feilman & Co.
Jhansie	Bazonjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Jubbulpore	The Jubbulpore Trading Company
Kandy	H. Thomson, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co.
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Murree	W. Baker, Esq.
Mussoorie	Delhi and London Bank.
[illegible]	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Ootacamund	L. F. Chapman, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Peshawur	W. Baker, Esq.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Ranchi	C. W. Hawes, Esq.
Rawul Pindee	W. Baker, Esq.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq.
[illegible]	E. G. Foley, Esq.
[illegible]	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Ditto	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further informations may be obtained on application to
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
30th September 1871. Agents at Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops. Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859	£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869	£485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859	£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869	£213,420 14s. 8d.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. Without Profits.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.

CHIEF OFFICE.
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.
PRESIDENT—SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, BART., F.R.S.
DIRECTORS.
James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
Charles George Barnett, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Hanbury, and Lloyd.)
George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
James Helme, Esq., (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Curtis Miranda Lamson, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., (Member of the Indian Council.)
Thomas Masterman, Esq., (Director of the Bank of England.)
Joseph Mayer Montefiore, (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart., New Court.
Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, M.P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Square, Hyde Park.
AUDITORS.
Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq.

FIRE RISKS

Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle Claims.

Annual premium payable during the whole of Life to secure Rs 1,000 at death—

Age next Birthday.	Civil.	Military.	Age next Birthday.	Civil.	Military.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	31 10	36 10	40	45 0	50 0
25	34 2	39 2	45	50 0	55 0
30	37 2	42 2	50	57 6	62 6
35	40 8	45 8	55	69 0	74 0

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES which is irrespective of and in addition to the Paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund, being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies; and, besides this, there is the guarantee of a Subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

WANTED.

BYCULLA CLUB.—WANTED, an experienced GODOWN-KEEPER, to look after WINES, STORES, &c. Good Security must be given. Apply to the Honorary Secretary at the Club House.
W. LEE WARNER,
Honorary Secretary.
Byculla Club, 4th December 1871.

WANTED, for the Office of the Chief Engineer, Punjaub Northern State Railway, Lahore, a thoroughly qualified EUROPEAN DRAFTSMAN. He must be experienced in the details of Locomotive and Machine construction, as also on Bridge and Iron Work generally. No one need apply who cannot give unexceptionable evidence of character and of fitness for the appointment. A liberal Salary is given.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

MALABAR HILL.

	Rent.
Bungalow No. 19, newly built	Rs. 75
" " 20, vacated by Messrs. Corbin & Co.	125
" " 56B, vacated by Mr. Dixon	150
The Bungalow formerly in the occupation of Mr. Marval	200
Bungalow No. 60C, now in the occupation of Mr. C Wood	175
" " 70, " C. Fournal, Esq.	250
" " 72A, " H. Maxwell, Esq.	300
" " 105, " Messrs. Scott and others	350
" " 118, " Mr. Glover	200
" " 128, now vacant	75
" " 143, vacated by C. Griffiths, Esq.	250
" " 161, " Captain Hoskins	300

Also six other Bungalows. Rents, Rs. 300, 300, 175, 100, 75 and 75.

BREACH CANDY.

THE spacious BUNGALOW, with a detached HOUSE, beautifully situated near the shore, now in the occupation of Messrs. FOX and MACPHERSON. Another Upper-storied Bungalow at Breach Candy, open to the seabreeze, formerly in the occupation of Mr. Kinloch. For Rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

CUMBALLA HILL.

THE spacious BUNGALOW known as "THE PROSPECT LODGE." It has a most charming view of Bombay, and is open to the westerly pure sea-breeze. Rent, Rs. 300.

Also, another small BUNGALOW, for Rs. 60.

Also, the Upperstoried Commodious Bungalow "THE HERMITAGE," on Cumballa Hill, now in the occupation of C. E. BENN, Esq. A third Bungalow for Rs. 75. For Rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

MATHERAN.—TO LET, "THE WOODLANDS," known as MR. LEATHES' BUNGALOW, kept in first-rate condition. It has three Bed-rooms, and the House is well-furnished. Rent only Rs. 350.—Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

TO LET, the spacious UPPER FLOOR of the Premises known as the Old Commissariat Office, with Three GODOWNS capable of holding 1,000 packages.
P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

BYCULLA.—TO LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW, next to the Station. Rent Rs. 130.

A very commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW, opposite to the Hope Hall Hotel.—Rent Rs. 200. Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

FOUR BUNGALOWS in MAZAGON. Rents, Rs. 125. 125, 140, and 75. The Commodious BUNGALOW on Victoria Road, Mount, lately vacated by Mr. Hynes. Rent Rs. 150.—Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

TO LET, the SECOND FLOOR of a House in Tamarind Lane, Fort, for a Residence.

The Spacious FIRST FLOOR in Meadow Street, above Messrs. Neuberg and Co.

An Upper-storied BUNGALOW in Tardeo, lately vacated by Mr. J. M. Sleater. For Rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

FORT.

RESIDENCES and OFFICES in Rampart Row, Hornby Row, and several other parts of the Fort.—For particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

SECOND FLOOR of a HOUSE in Hornby Row, for a Residence. Water laid on. Rent, Rs. 125, free of all terms.—Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

TO LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, in Middle Colaba, facing the sea, and on the west side, for the month of December.—For particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

TO LET, a LOWER ROOMED BUNGALOW, situated in Lower Colaba, now occupied by Mr. KNOWLES. Rent Rs. 70. Water laid on. Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
22 Rampart Row. House Agent.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

Several APARTMEMTS, fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street,

A spacious GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated [illegible] as "Unjeer-Bagh."

One BUNGALOW on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Ardeshir Nusserwanjee Mody.

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

For the next Hot Season, say April and May, a BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEJEEBHOY,
at the Office of the Honorable Byramjee Jejeebhoy.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
OF
SIMLA AND CALCUTTA,
HAVE THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT
THEIR STUDIO IN RAMPART ROW
WILL BE OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
ON AND AFTER
MONDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.
SITTINGS FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S well known PHOTOGRAPHS of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, ALWAYS ON VIEW; and being all kept arranged in books may easily be inspected.

Photographs of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran, are IN PREPARATION, and will shortly be ready.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD also beg to intimate that they will be prepared to execute ORDERS for COLOURING in all its Branches, from the Smallest Miniature to the Size of Life, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons.

Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.
Bombay, November, 1871.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.
JAMES McCABE.
82, Cornhill, London.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony; and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all AFFECTIONS of the THROAT and CHEST, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy; they do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S
CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS.

The great remedy for these disorders in Adults and Children can now be administered in the form of A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreeable and effective.

TESTIMONIAL.

"BATLEY, January

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"To Mr KEATING,
"London." (Signed) "JOHN STENSON,
"Witness, B. WHITAKER."

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